

THE
COINS OF THE MOORS

OF AFRICA AND SPAIN:

AND THE
KINGS AND IMÁMS OF THE YEMEN:

IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

CLASSES XIV_B. XXVII.

BY
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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE Fifth Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum comprises the money of the North-African and Spanish Moors and of the various dynasties of kings and Imáms who ruled in Arabia Felix in Mohammadan times. Fraehn's classes, XIV^B. and XXVII., correspond to apart of the contents of this volume, but his arrangement does not provide for all the series herein included.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths, in the same manner as in the preceding volumes. The weight of the examples in gold and silver is stated in English grains, except in the case of the modern issues of the Shereefs of Marocco, when only typical weights are given. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume (pp. 173—175).

Typical specimens are figured in the seven plates, which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole; and I have carefully revised it, comparing every coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume consists of two parts: the first is concerned with the dynasties of North Africa and Spain from A.H. 448 to the present day; the second describes the rare coinages of the various dynasties of the Yemen or Arabia Felix.

The African portion is the chronicle of the decay of the Mohammadan power in the West. We have seen (in Vol. II. pp. 56—63) how the Benee-l-Aghlab established their rule over the wide littoral territory governed by the legates of the Khaleefehs in Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Marocco. The Aghlabee dominion in Africa was the period of the greatest ascendency of the Arabs in the Mediterranean. Not only were the Aghlbees for the most part civilized and enlightened princes, given to the encouragement of science and letters, and prone to magnificence in the embellishment of their chief cities, but they were ambitious and aggressive sovereigns. As soon as they had accomplished the difficult task of effecting a union between their Arab and Berber subjects, they turned their thoughts to the acquirement of a maritime supremacy. They equipped a fine navy, with which they ravaged the coasts of France and Italy, and the Saracen corsairs became the terror of the Mediterranean. In A.H. 216 they were masters of Sicily, whence they exerted that stimulating influence on European science and philosophy which is inseparably associated with the Arab dominion in the West. They established themselves on the Adriatic, took Malta and Sardinia, and even invaded the suburbs of Rome.

But the wide territory of the Aghlabees, which had once stretched from Egypt to the Straits, had been limited by the encroachments of the kingdom which the Idreesees had founded at Fez (Vol. II. pp. 53—55) in the extreme West; and the growth of this kingdom, combined with the cruelty and incapacity of the later Aghlabee princes, and the increase of sectarian disaffection under the fostering influence of the Shíya'ee Dá'ees, or Missionaries, whom the heretical Idreesees had encouraged to make Africa their field of operations, prepared the way for the Fátimée conquest in A.H. 296 (Vol. IV. pp. 1—59). The empire of the Fátimées included the whole of Africa from Egypt to Marocco (which was also reduced for a time, but could not be held), with Sicily and Sardinia. The Idreesees, strengthening themselves by professing allegiance to the Amawee Khaleefehs of Cordova, still held Fez and Marocco, and the tribe of the Miknasa had effected an independent position in the same quarter. On the Fátimée conquest of Egypt in 356, and the consequent removal of their seat of government from El-Mahdeeyeh to Cairo, their wide territory became split up into various smaller kingdoms. The lieutenant whom they had invested with the vice-government of Africa, Yoosuf Belkeen, chief of the Sanhaja tribe, soon declared himself independent, and founded the dynasty of the Zeyrees; but his power was greatly limited by the aggressions of his neighbours, the Hammádees of Algiers, who reduced the Zeyree territory to little more than Tunis, and even within these restricted boundaries the princes of this house found no little difficulty in retaining the allegiance of the refractory tribes who dwelt in their dominions. Other tribes had made themselves independent in the West, after the fall of the Idreesees; and in Spain, the brilliant rule of the Khaleefehs of Cordova had come to its dotage, and a variety of petty princes, chief among whom were the Benee Hamood of Cordova and the Benee 'Abbád of

Seville, were fighting over the feeble representatives of that once great and illustrious House. Alfonso VI. took Toledo and all the Peninsula north of the Tagus, and closely pressed the divided Muslims; the Genoese retook Sardinia, the Normans Sicily, the Venetians Crete; and the conquests of the Aghlabees were thus rapidly lost, whilst their successors the Zeyrees were too busy in keeping what they could of their African dominions to give a thought to the once coveted and attained supremacy in the Mediterranean. They could not even protect Tunis from the invasion of Roger II. It seemed as though the rule of the Arabs in the West was already doomed.

At this moment the Murábiti, or Almoravides, whose coinage begins the present volume (pp. 1—30), came to the rescue of the despairing Moors. Aboo-Bekr, the general, and 'Abd-Allah, the prophet, of the Lamtuna Berbers, seized Sijilmáseh, crossed the Atlas range, and firmly established their authority at Aghmát (A.H. 460). Under the skilful generalship of Aboo-Bekr's second-cousin, Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen, Fás (Fez), Miknáseh (Mequinez), Sebteh (Ceuta), Tanjeh (Tangiers), Selá (Salee), and the rest of Marocco, were subdued in the course of the next fifteen years; and a little later, at the invitation of the Spanish Arabs, who were losing ground before Alfonso, Yoosuf crossed the Straits, and after some hard fighting with the Christians secured Southern Spain for a time to the Muslims, and incorporated it (with the exception of Saragoza) in the Murábit empire, which now embraced Andalusia, Marocco, and part of Algiers. The Hammádees still held the coast further east.

The Murábit success was not signal: they only accomplished a temporary halt in the decay of the Muslim power. They produced little impression on the Christians in Spain, who continued a steady advance; the Mediterranean was lost for ever, and even part of Africa itself was no longer in Mohammadan hands. The work of the

Muwahhids or Almohades (pp. 31—50) who succeeded them was more complete. This religious sect,* springing from the Masmuda Berbers, in an incredibly short time conquered the Murábitūn and occupied their territories, drove out the Sicilians from Tunis and Tripoli, put an end to the Benee Hammád of Algiers, and finally crossed over to Spain at the request of one of the many princes who had taken advantage of the overthrow of the Murábitūn to declare themselves independent and to reduce Andalusia a second time to a condition of anarchy which offered no resistance to Christian aggression. The Muwahhids made short work of the conflicting princedoms of Spain, just as they had swept over the several kingdoms of Africa; and by the middle of the sixth century of the Hijrah, Muslim Spain, and Africa from the Atlantic to Egypt, owned no rulers but these ‘Unitarian’ Khaleefehs. For about a century they held their vast empire, but their hands grew gradually weaker. The defeat of En-Násir, the fourth of this line, at the battle of Las Navas, was fatal to the influence of the Muwahhids in Spain, and after the first quarter of the seventh century of the Flight their power across the Straits was merely nominal, and was supplanted by the vigorous rule of the Benee Hood and Benee Naṣr, whose efforts, however, were not able to avert the final overthrow of the Muslim power in Spain, which was signalized by the capture of Granada in A.D. 1492 by the armies of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Arabs had governed the Peninsula for nearly eight centuries; their rule at Cordova had been the one bright spot in the dark ages of Europe; the glories of Charles V. and of Philip II. cannot eclipse the splendour of the Moorish supremacy; and Spain has never truly prospered since she drove out her benefactors.

The loss of Spain by the Muwahhids was quickly

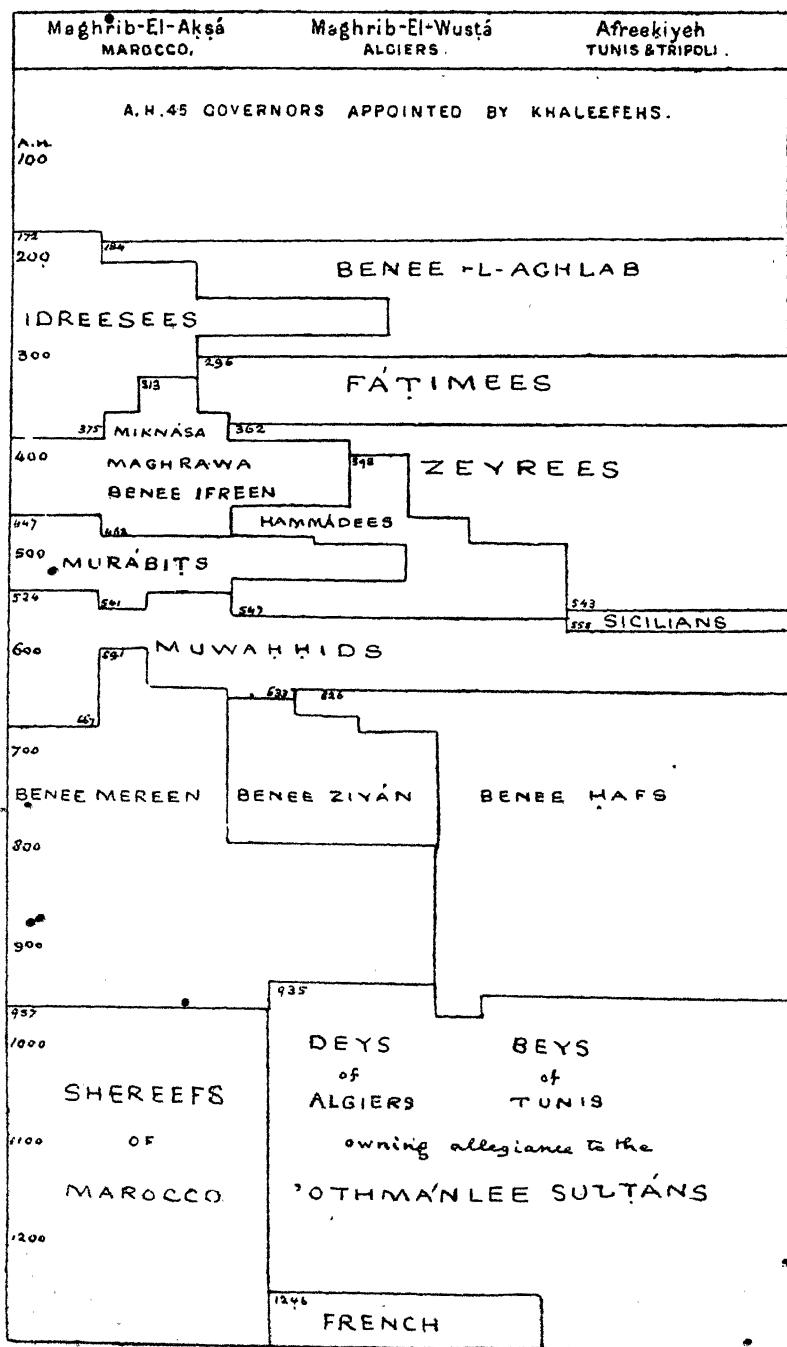
* See my *Essays in Oriental Numismatics*, 1st Series; and *Num. Chron.*, vol. xiii, p. 147 f. (1873).

followed by the destruction of their power in Africa. Before the middle of the seventh century their lieutenants in Tunis, the Benee Ḥafṣ (pp. 51—57), threw off their allegiance; and their rebellious example was followed by the Benee Ziyán (pp. 69—71), of Tilimsán (Tlemçen) in Algiers; meanwhile the Benee Mereen (pp. 58—68) had gradually pushed forward their conquests in Marocco. Thus attacked on all sides, the Muwahhids finally succumbed in A.H. 667. For the next three centuries we find the Benee Mereen ruling Marocco, and the Benee Ḥafṣ, Tunis and Tripoli from Bejáyeh (Bougie) to Egypt; whilst between them the Benee Ziyán maintained, with temporary interruptions, their independence in Algiers, until a little before the end of the eighth century they submitted to the overlordship of the Benee Mereen and ceased thenceforward to be counted among the independent dynasties of Africa. These late Moorish dynasties suffered the common fate of their predecessors. At the beginning of the ninth century of the Flight (A.D. 1415) we find the Portuguese established at Ceuta; and the later princes of the Benee Ḥafṣ paid tribute to the King of Spain. In the middle of the tenth century (A.D. 1550), the Benee Waṭas, a younger branch of the Benee Mereen, to whom they had succeeded in Marocco, were conquered by the Shereefs, who have ruled the country ever since and still rule it; and at very nearly the same time Kheyr-ed-deen Barbarossa reduced the greater part of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli to the authority of the Porte. The Deys and Beys of the Turkish Sultáns ruled in Algiers and Tunis side by side with the Shreeef Sultán of Marocco, until in A.D. 1830 the French seizure of Algiers placed a barrier between the dominions of the rival heads of the Moham-madan religion. Thus Spain has become Christian, Algiers belongs to France, and Tunis and Tripoli are vassal states nominally under the Porte, but whether really dependent or not, they are too insignificant to be worth

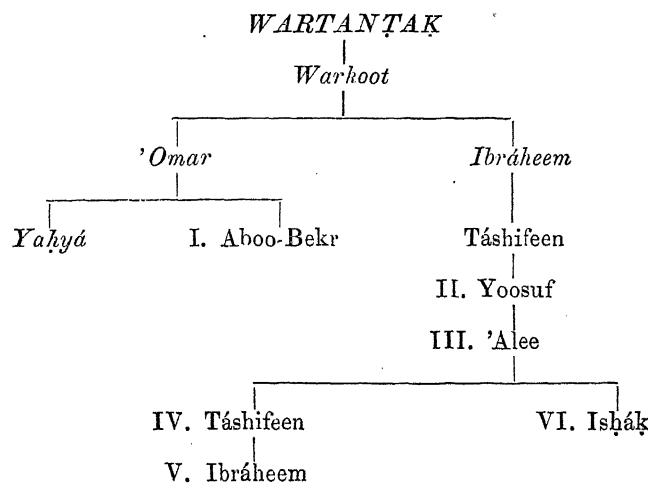
the inquiry. Morocco alone remains an independent Muslim state; but its glories are departed. This is what has happened to the wide empire of the Aghlabees and the Muwahhids, and this is the history which is illustrated by the coins included in the first hundred and sixteen pages of the present volume.

The following tables will prove of service in explaining the relations of the various dynasties to one another, and the family connection of the different princes. The first exhibits in a tabular form the succession of dynasties in northern Africa from the Mohammadan conquest to the present day. It is adapted from a similar table in the Baron de Slane's valuable *Introduction* to his translation of Ibn Khaldoon's *Histoire des Berbers*. The rest are genealogical trees, for which I have made use of Prof. Tornberg's notes to his *Annales Regum Mauritaniae*.

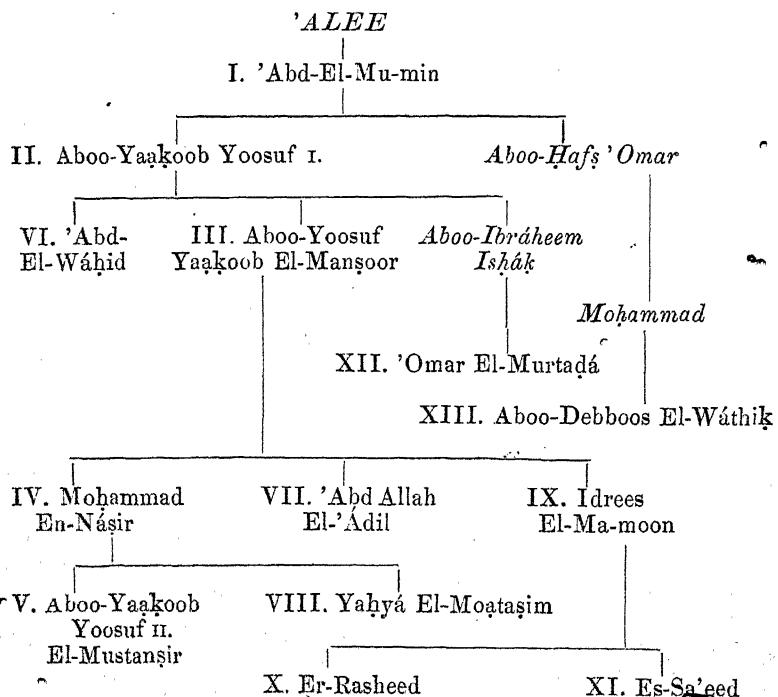
MOHAMMADAN DYNASTIES OF NORTHERN AFRICA.



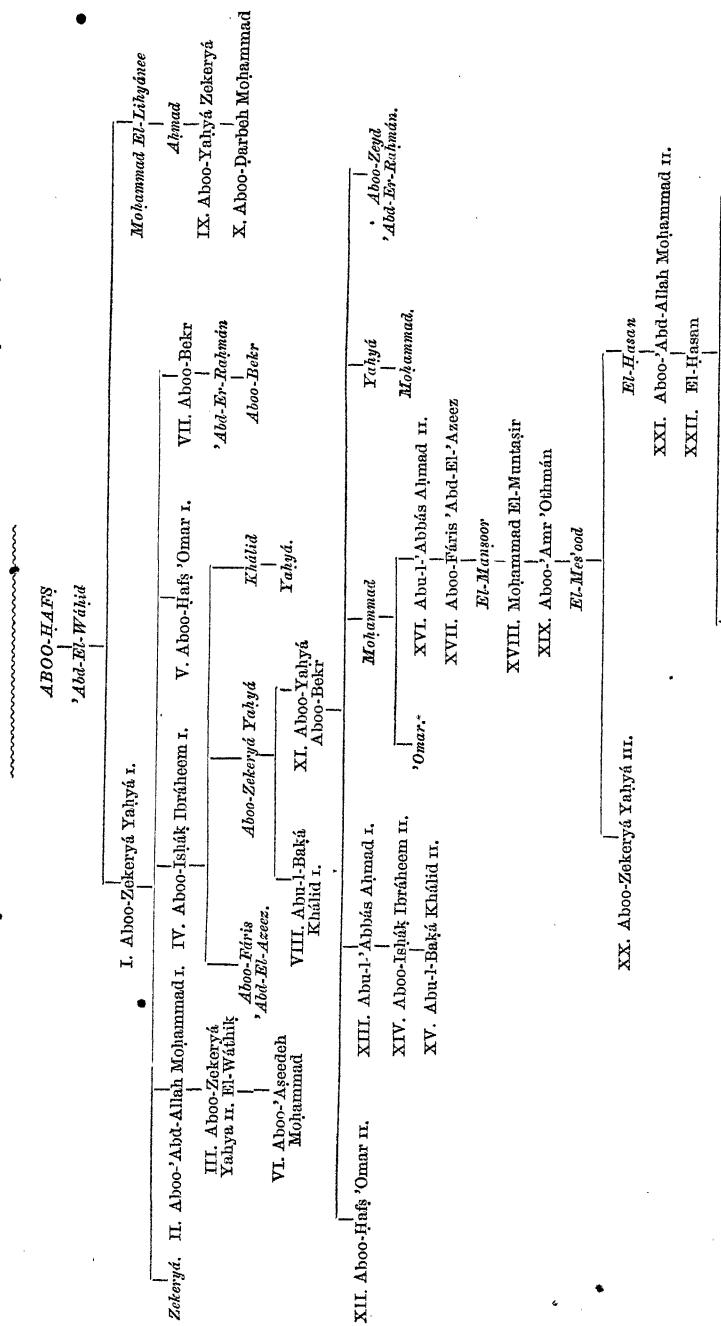
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MURÁBITS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MUWAHHIDS.

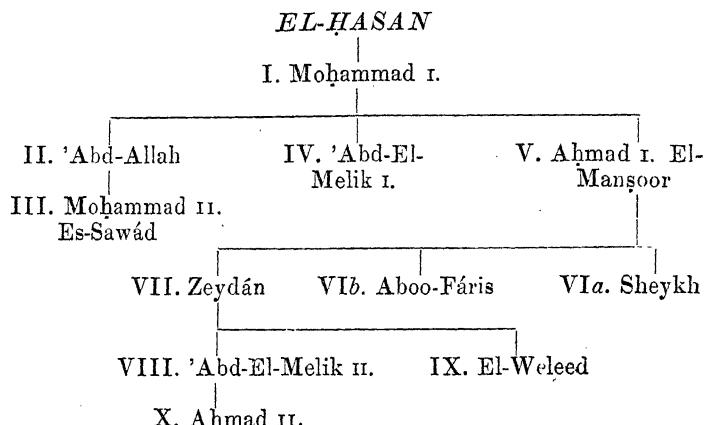


GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BENEE HAFS.

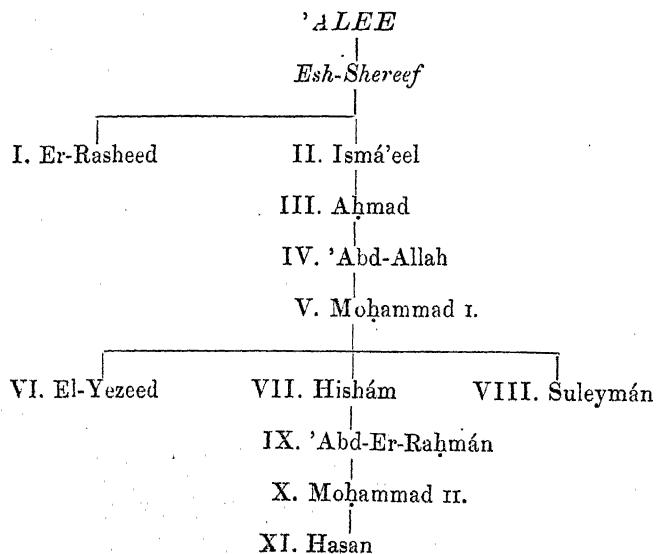


GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SHREEFS.

A. HASANEE SHREEPS.



B. FILELEE SHREEPS.



The series of coins struck by the Murábiṭs, eighty in number, is one of the finest in the National Collection. Not only is every prince represented, except the child-king Ibráheem ibn Táshifeen, who can hardly be said to have reigned ; but also a coin appears of an Ibráheem, son of Aboo-Bekr, whom the historians do not mention, but whom this piece shows to have been ruling at Sijilmáseh in A.H. 464. The Murábiṭ coinage is mainly of gold : it is clearly stamped, the letters well formed, and the standard high. The weight is very nearly that of the original Amawee deenárs, and averages 61.7 grains. On one coin occur the words *وزن قديم*, *old weight*, which apparently refer to some mint-reform, but are not justified by any variation from the weight of the preceding coins of the same mint or of the Murábiṭs generally. The inscriptions are very regular, and present little matter for debate. The obverse area invariably contains the profession of faith صلّى الله عليه (followed by إلّا الله محمد رسول الله) on no. 33, and صلّى الله عليه وسالم on no. 46, and صلّى الله عليه وسالم تسلیما on no. 70), beneath which is engraved the name of the reigning sovereign, with the title *Prince of the Muslims*, (adopted by the Murábits in deference to the 'Abbásee Khaleefehs, whose authority they recognized, and to whom alone belonged in orthodox eyes the title of *Prince of the Faithful*, (أمير المؤمنين) under which is inscribed on the later issues of the dynasty the name of the heir-apparent. The obverse margin is occupied by the verse of the Kur-án (iii. 79) ومن يبتغ غير (الإسلام) دينا فلن يقيل منه وهو في الآخرة من الخاسرين preceded in one instance by أمنت بالله and in another by بسم الله. The reverse area always contains the inscription الإمام عبد الله أمير المؤمنين, to which is added on five late coins (nos. 45, 46, 68, 69, 70) the explanatory adjective العباسى. The 'Abbásee Khaleefeh who was reigning at

the time the Murábitūn began to issue money was El-Káim, whose name was 'Abd-Allah, as was also his successor's: and the Murábitūn seem to have regarded this as a generic name of their distant spiritual chiefs at Baghdád. In one case only does the name of the heir-apparent invade the reverse area appropriated to the Khaleefeh. The reverse margin gives the mint and date. It generally begins with بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ, but sometimes with بِسْمِ اللَّهِ, but sometimes with ضُرُبٌ instead of ضُرُبٍ occurs; عَامٌ اُمْرٌ بِضُرُبٍ is used alternatively with سَنَةٌ, and the genders of the mint numerals are consequently, but not regularly, changed. The letters عُوْدَكَيَالَّهُ (with two points under the middle) are prefixed to ضُرُبٌ in one instance; and are not easy to explain. Don Francisco Codera y Zaidin* points and translates them "عُونَكَ يَا اللَّهُ, *aunoka ya-llah, tu auxilio ok Allah;*" in preference I would suggest عَائِذُ يَا اللَّهُ for عَائِذُ يَا اللَّهُ, *I am seeking protection, O God!* Ten mints are found in the series, five of which are Spanish (Mursiyeh, El-Mereeyeh, Aghranáyah, Ishbeeleyeh, and Kurṭubah), and five African,—Aghmát, Fás, Marrákush, Tilimsán, and Nool-Lamtah,—the last rare.

The only serious difficulty presented by the Murábitūn coinage consists in the signs which are found beneath the obv. and rev. areas, and of which Codera has curiously omitted all mention in his otherwise excellent *Tratado*. Sometimes these are merely annulets or semicircles or the like, but oftener they are letters, or portions of letters, and in a few cases complete words. Of the letters the one most commonly occurring is of this form , sometimes more nearly approaching the shape of ; it is found on no Spanish but on all African mints—Aghmát, Tilimsán,

* *Tratado de Numismática Arábigo-Española*, 193. The form of the fourth letter in the inscription, though it may be a káf, is precisely similar to that of several dális occurring on the coin.

Marrákush, Fás, and Nool-Lamṭah,—and ranges in date from 490 (or 486, if we regard س as the same letter in its Koofee form) to 539, and is inscribed on every coin of African minting from 511 to 539. The next frequent letter is س, which occurs on all the coins of El-Mereeyeh from 519 to 539, sometimes accompanied (522—524, 530) by a final د beneath, and once (in 539) with س on the other side of the coin. At an earlier date (508) El-Mereeyeh had س ح د. The solitary example of a Murábit prince with the Kurṭubah mint (of year 492) has س ; Ishbeeleyeh باشر د (in 510, 519, 520) س باشر د (522, 525), but س in 517 and 518, which last I take to stand for the س ل م of which half occurs on the obv. and the other half on the rev. of coins of Aghranáṭah of the years 515 and 516, and which is succeeded by س ج (= عمر) on coins of the same mint in 522 and 523. س occurs again on a Cordova coin of 542, issued presumably by Yahyá ibn Gháneeyeh, but without the dots beneath; and س on a coin of Ishbeeleyeh of 540.

Are these letters abbreviations of the names of governors, or private marks of mint-masters, or signs to show the standard or weight, like وزن قدیم؟ A search for the names of the governors of provinces and cities under the Mu-rábits has, I regret to say, produced no results. I have hitherto been unable to discover any governors' names corresponding to the initials on the coins at the periods required. It is, however, possible that further researches may throw some light on the subject. At present I am inclined to regard these ambiguous letters as marks of the mint-masters, not the governors; and if this be the true explanation we should be brought to the supposition that all the African mints were under the same mint-master, but that the Spanish cities generally had separate mint-masters.

The silver coins of the Mu-rábits are few in number, and the British Museum possesses none of the first two princes.

They are minted in three sizes, of the respective diameters .6, .45, .3 inch. On the obverse is generally the formula لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ, with the name of the heir-apparent beneath; and the reverse is occupied by the name of the reigning prince, with his title أمير المسلمين, and in the case of 'Alee sometimes, and of Ishák always, their *lakab*, ناصر الدين — the only instances of such second titles in the Murábit series. The phrase ولی الله, *God befriend*, is sometimes prefixed to the Ameer's name. These silver coins have no marginal inscriptions, are with two exceptions mintless, and invariably without date. The signs or letters already discussed seldom occur on them; but we meet with ح (dotted), س between trefoils, and ع, on the strength of which we might perhaps venture to assign the three mintless coins on which these letters occur to El-Mereeyeh (early), Aghmát (early), and El-Mereeyeh (late), respectively. One silver coin calls for special notice on account of its peculiar inscriptions: on the obverse, محمد عبد الله ورسوله صلوات الله عليه (read يسْتَعْيِنُ بِاللهِ أَمِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَلَى by Codera, incorrectly); and on the reverse, صلوات by Codera. The latter reading is due to Codera.

Two copper coins, bearing the name *dirhem*, struck at Gharnáṭah, belong to this series, the first of which has ع, و and س on both obv. and rev.

Many diacritical points occur on the Murábit and on all the Moorish coinages. We know from manuscripts that the Maghrabee system of pointing differs from that commonly employed, and the evidence of the coins may be valuable in confirming this knowledge and carrying it back to an early date. The following table has been carefully drawn up from an examination of all the gold coins of the Murábits and Muwahhids, and may be taken as a tolerably complete representation of Arabic pointing in Morocco in the eleventh and twelfth centuries of our era.

Summary of the pointing on the Murabit and Munwahhid coins.

A reference to the Index of Points will enable any student to discover how the various points are employed with reference to vowels. For myself, I do not believe that any vowel system can be found in these points. One might assume ^o over a letter to represent sukoon, but it occurs over س movent by kesr and fet-h constantly, and over د and ع movent, etc. We find امير pointed امير ; عبد ; المدی ، المدی ; رسول ، رسول ; عبد with many other contradictory examples. I cannot doubt that points and vowel signs were inserted very much at the pleasure of the engraver.

The period which elapsed between the destruction of the Murábit power in Spain and the conquest of Andalusia by the Muwahids may be called the Second Spanish Interregnum ; reckoning the period between the decay of the Khalifate of Cordova and the arrival of the Murábits—the time of the petty kings called *Reyes de Táifas* in the *Tratado*—as the First Interregnum. The portion of this volume dealing with the Second Spanish Interregnum must be studied in connection with Vol. II., to which, indeed, some of the coins described in the present volume more properly belong:—in the cataloguing of a large and constantly increasing collection such rectifications are inevitable. To study the coins of the Second Interregnum chronologically, they should be placed in the following order:—1st. The coins of the king of Cordova, Hamdeen, of about the year 540 (nos. 227, 228, 229), and of his vassal Sed-dáray ibn Wezeer, king of Badajoz (no. 230). 2nd. The anonymous coins of the years 542 and 546, which, being strictly of the Murábit type, are placed at the end of that series (nos. 81, 82). That the former at least was struck by a partisan of the decayed dynasty (presumably Yahyá ibn Gháneeyeh) is shown by its peculiar inscription الامير برهن امرا المسلمين بنى تاشفين The party related to the princes

of the *Muslims* the sons of *Táshifeen*.* 3rd. The issues of Mohammad ibn Sa d, King of Mursiyeh, struck in 543, 545, 565 (Vol. II., nos. 167—169).

Before entering upon the subject of the Muwahhid coinage, it will be well to finish the Spanish section by referring to the Third Spanish Interregnum, by which is meant the period elapsing between the fall of the Muwahhids in Spain, the consequence of the defeat of Las Navas, and the conquest of Granada by the Christians, whereby the last blow was given to the rule of the Moors in the Peninsula. The coins belonging to this period in the present volume are those of the Later Benee Hood, who struck at Mursiyeh, Cordova, Seville, and other cities, during the second and third quarters of the seventh century of the Flight (nos. 231—236); the two specimens of Ibn-Mahfoodh, king of Niebla (nos. 237, 238); and the series of the coins of the Benee Nasr of Granada (Vol. II. nos. 170—182).

The gold coins of the Muwahhids are remarkable for the profusion of their genealogical information, and their large size, which under all but the first two princes averages 1·17 inch; but owing to their thinness the weight is not very much above that of the best-preserved Murabit deenars, averaging in effect only 70·8, as compared with the Murabit 61·7. The first two princes issued coins of diameter .8 or .85 and average weight 35·4, and one small gold coin of weight 18·0. If the large coins were meant to pass as double-deen rs, the earlier 35·4 coinage

* The anonymous coin no. 82, of the year 546, but without mint, was doubtless one of the class issued by followers of the Murabits, and referred to by D. Fr. Codera (*Tratado*, 206, 207). “Algunos dinares aparecen an nimos, si bien en ellos consta donde fueron acu nados: en otros, que hemos visto citados, ni esto consta; s i el a o, que es 545 o 546.—Hemos visto dinares de estos tipos acu nados en Badajoz, 543,—Baeza, 548,—Para Baeza? Jaen? y Sevilla? 544, 45, y 46.—De Hamd n ben Moh anmad ben Hamd n de C rdoba, de 539 y 540.—Con un recuerdo de cari o a los descendientes de Texuf n, de C rdoba en 542, y Granada en 545.

would be the deenár, and the small piece a half-deenár ; and we should place the full weights (allowing for friction) at 36 grains for the deenár, 18 for the half, and 72 for the double. But it is not improbable that the large coins were only what their weight justifies them in being, namely single deenárs ; in which case the smaller issue would be half-deenárs, and the little coin a quarter deenár. The gold coins of the Muwahhids are invariably wanting in date, and even the mint appears but rarely. Out of 37 coins, eight have the mint Sebteh, one Fás, and one Sijlmáseh ; the remaining 27 being mintless.

On the gold coins the area is always square, defined by single, double, or triple lines. The coin is struck of such a size that the circumference touches the angles of the inscribed square. Four segments of a circle are thus formed between the square and the circumscribed circle, and in these segments the various words composing the marginal inscription are distributed. The obverse area is always set apart for the formulas of faith, لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ, بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ, and مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ, preceded by المَهْدِيٌّ إِمامُ الْأُمَّةِ, followed by إِلَهُ الْوَاحِدِ الْمُخْتَصِّ, on all but the earliest coins; and on the latest still further amplified. The obverse margin is also occupied by a religious inscription (الْمَهْدِيُّ إِلَهُ الْوَاحِدِ الْمُخْتَصِّ), until the increased number of ancestors made the space too valuable. 'Abd-El-Mu-min, having no crowned forefathers to record, put the Mahdee's name on the reverse area, and his own in the margin, adding the words الحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ, in which we may see the germ of the special motto of his sect—الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَحْدَهُ—adopted by Yoosuf I. for official purposes in 561. His son Yoosuf I. transferred the Mahdee to the last line of the obverse area, and gave up the reverse area entirely to the name and title of his father 'Abd-El-Mu-min ; putting his own name and title in the reverse margin, and on his later issues repeating

them in the obverse margin as well, to the exclusion of the religious formula. This repetition is apparently made with the object of recording the genealogical assumption **بن الخلفاء الراشدين**, which had not been employed before. Yaakoob El-Manṣoor, son of Yoosuf, follows his father's example; but having introduced the double-deenár size, he has more open space to devote to the religious inscriptions, and accordingly makes some additions to them: the reverse area has 'Abd-El-Mumin's name as usual, and beneath it Yoosuf's; Yaakoob's being confined to the reverse margin. His son Muḥammad En-Násir repeats the Mahdee on rev. area, puts 'Abd-El-Mumin beneath, gives the reverse margin to Yoosuf I., keeps the obverse margin for his own titles; and strangely omits all mention of his father Yaakoob. His brother Idrees El-Ma-moon follows the general plan of devoting the obverse area to religion, and the reverse area to 'Abd-El-Mu-min, under whom he places both Yoosuf I., and Yaakoob; whilst the reverse margin is reserved for his brother En-Násir and nephew Yoosuf II., who had preceded him, but not immediately; and the obverse margin records his own titles. Thus on this coin we find not only "El-Jáhid El-Ma-moon, Prince of the Faithful, Abu-l-'Olá Idrees, son of El-Manṣoor, Prince of the Faithful, son of the two Khaleefehs, Princes of the Faithful," but also his nephew's, brother's, father's, grandfather's, and great-grandfather's names and titles, besides the Mahdee, and a reference to the Prophet Muḥammad and his family. The occurrence of the Mahdee's name is important, because it has generally been asserted (*e.g.* by Ibn-Khaldoon) that El-Ma-moon deserted the faith of his fathers, repudiated in both Khuṭbeh and Sikkeh the Mahdee who founded the Muwahhid sect, and gave in his adherence to the 'Abbásée Khaleefehs of Baghdád. This coin shows that he did nothing of the sort, at least at one time in his reign. Er-Rasheed, son of El-Ma-moon,

inscribes his own name in the obverse margin, his father's in the reverse margin, his grandfather's, great-grandfather's, and great-great-grandfather's ('Abd-El-Mu-min) in the reverse area,—in all, five generations. El-Murtada, coming from Yoosuf I., by a different pedigree, omits all mention of intermediate sovereigns; and merely places 'Abd-El-Mu-min in the reverse area, Yoosuf I. in the reverse margin, and himself in the obverse margin. His nephew El-Wáthik follows his example, in recording only the first two sovereigns, and putting his own name in the obverse margin.

Some of the Muwahhid formulas are unusual: *e.g.* خاتم النبیین ; صلی اللہ علی موسیٰ وآلہ الطیبین الطاھرین و ما توفیقی إلّا بالله (from Kur-án, xvi. 55); و مَا نعمۃ فمِنَ اللہ (ix. 90). The religious tenets of the Muwahhids are illustrated by the invariable formula *الْمُهَدِّیٰ إِمامُ الْأَمَّةِ*, *the Mahdee is the Imám of the People*, and by the genealogical assumption (before referred to) in the phrase *بَنِ الْخُلُفَاءِ الرَّاشِدِينَ*, whereby the Muwahhids indicated their pretension to a descent from the orthodox first Khaleefahs of Islám. They called themselves *Khaleefah* and *Prince of the Faithful*, *أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ*, in contrast to the Murábiṭ, *إِلَقَائِرَبَامِرُ اللَّهِ*, which has been curiously supposed to refer to the 'Abbásee Khaleefah of that name, who had been dead half-a-century, and whose dynasty the Muwahhids did not recognize, certainly belongs to 'Abd-El-Mu-min, and always accompanies his name.

One Muwahhid dirhem has the name of the reigning prince ('Abd-El-Mu-min); the rest are without name of prince, without date, and often without mint. These were probably issued by several of the Muwahhid sovereigns, but there are no data whereby we can assign any of them to any special member of the dynasty. They are all cut in a *square* shape, with an average diameter of .6 inch,

and average weight of about twenty-three grains. Their inscriptions are quite uniform: on the obverse, لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ, beneath which is the mint, if any; and on the reverse, اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ كَلَمَةُ اللَّهِ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ إِنَّمَا مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُنَا الْمَهْدِيُّ إِمَامُنَا. There are no marginal inscriptions. The last coin of the series alone varies the formulas. There are generally points, annulets, and the like, beneath obverse and reverse, which may possibly be private mint-marks; and the whole surface is sprinkled with points and ornaments. These square dirhems are interesting partly on account of their peculiar shape, which according to Ibn Khaldoon* had been foretold to the Murábiṭs as one of the signs of their conqueror, and partly because they served as the model for the copies issued by the mints of the South of France for Mediterranean circulation, and known by the name of Millarès.†

The passage in Ibn Khaldoon is a curious commentary on the square dirhems described in this volume. ‘L’Imam, (El-Mahdi,) ayant quitté les Hintata, se dirigea vers Aiguilin, dans le pays des Herghas, et s’arrêta au milieu de sa tribu. Il y arriva l’an 515 (1121-2). Ayant alors bâti un *rabta* pour s’y livrer à la dévotion, il attira auprès de lui une foule d’étudiants et de gens de différentes tribus, auquels il enseigna son *Morchida* et son *Tauhid*, rédigés en langue berbère. Le nombre de ses partisans s’accrut tellement que Malek Ibn Woheib, président du corps des savants qui assistaient aux réunions de l’émir Ali-Ibn-Youçof, recommença ses dénonciations. Jouissant d’une certaine réputation comme augure et astrologue, il ne manqua pas d’indisposer son patron contre le Mahdi, et comme les devins avaient prédit qu’un roi de race berber devait nécessairement paraître en Maghreb et changer la forme de la monnaie aussitôt qu’il

* *Histoire des Berbers*, tr. DE SLANE, ii. 168.

† L. BLANCARD, *Le Millarès*; and *Essai sur la monnaie de Charles I., Comte de Provence*, Appendix.

y aurait une conjonction des deux planètes supérieures, ce prince s'attendait déjà à quelques malheurs. "Protège l'empire contre cet aventurier, lui disait Ibn Woheib ; c'est assurément l'homme de la conjonction et du dirhem carré ; celui dont il est question dans ces méchants vers en patois qui courrent maintenant de bouche en bouche :

Mets-lui les fers aux pieds; ou bien un jour
Il te sera entendre un tambour !

J'ai la conviction que c'est lui qui est l'homme au dirhem carré."'

The coinages of the three dynasties that succeeded to the empire of the Muwahhids closely resemble in size and appearance the gold coins of the Muwahhids, but present no silver coins, which may perhaps be explained by the supposition that some of the square dirhems generally ascribed to the Muwahhids were issued by the Benee Hafṣ or the Benee Mereen, etc. The occurrence of the same name in the dynastic lists of two or more of these families makes it sometimes difficult to attribute a coin to any of them with certainty. There are, however, certain indications to guide one, in the style, and in the *locale*. The Benee Hafṣ always inclose their areas in *triple squares*, use the formula **إمام الأمة**, **المهدي**, **أمير المؤمنين**, call themselves **أمير المسلمين**, and strike at Tunis, if they give the mint at all. Hence I ascribe nos. 162—5 to 'Abd-El-Azeez the Hafsee without any hesitation, although there is an 'Abd-El-Azeez among the Benee Mereen. The Benee Mereen inclose the areas in *double circles* (or sometimes double squares), omit the Mahdee, call themselves ***أمير المسلمين**, add the benediction **عن أيده الله**, **حرسها الله تعالى** or **حرسها الله**, and employ different religious formulas from the Hafsees. It is on the strength of

* No. 169 is an exception, and its attribution is uncertain.

these generalizations that I place the coins of Fáris El-Mutawakkil under the Mereenee coinage, although his name is not found in the historical list of the princes of the Benee Mereen. I suppose him to be the son of the Aboo-Fáris who is the twenty-fourth in the list. His change of title to أمير المؤمنين is against the Mereenee attribution; but everything else is in its favour. It is curious that he writes his title in two forms—المتوكل على الله and المتوكل على رب العالمين. The Benee Ziyán struck only at Tilimsán; their coins resemble the Mereenee closely, and as the Benee Mereen wrested Tilimsán twice from the Benee Ziyán for a while, one has to be on one's guard against attributing all coins struck there blindly to the dynasty that generally held the town. Of the first coin, with the name of Moosá, there can be no doubt; but the second, with the name of أمير المؤمنين عبد الرحمن ابن الخطفاء الرشاديين, is not so easy to identify. There was an 'Abd-Er-Rahmán of the Benee Mereen, as well as two of the Benee Ziyán. But the 'Abd-Er-Rahmán of the Benee Mereen is specially recorded to have reigned at Marrákush whilst Ahmad (the sixth prince) ruled contemporaneously at Fás, and the former could therefore have had nothing to do with Tilimsán. The inscriptions, moreover, present several deviations from the Mereenee pattern: e.g. instead of أباقاه الله تعالى المسلمين, the introduction of the Benee Naṣr symbol ولا غالب إلا الله, &c. So that on the whole this 'Abd-Er-Rahmán may be assumed to have been one of the two princes bearing that name in the line of the Benee Ziyán.

The long series of unascribed Moorish gold coins, without name of prince, were probably issued by the Benee Mereen, with whose coinage their general style closely agrees; the mints are also all within Mereenee territory. The inscriptions offer many varieties of religious formulas, and among others the letters ما لغير رحيم الله, which also

occur on a coin of Fáris El-Mutawekkil, and which no one has yet succeeded in deciphering. The best suggestion I have received is that of M. Sauvaire, who proposes to read the inscription **ما اقرب فرج الله** “How near is the consolation of God !” On one example the third letter, which is generally joined to the fourth, stands separately as an *alif*. The uncertain king of Marocco, 'Abd-El-'Azeez El-Mustansir, placed at the end of the series, fairly puzzles me. The style of his coins is that of the Benee-Hafs, whilst his obverse is like an early Muwahhid, and his reverse, with the words **عن امر الله حرسها** resembles the Benee Mereen. The collection possesses coins of an 'Abd-El-'Azeez of the Benee-Hafs and also of an 'Abd-El-'Azeez of the Benee Mereen ; and the two coins of the 'Abd-El-'Azeez first named are irreconcilable with the issues of either of these princes. He may have been an unrecorded sovereign of the Benee Mereen—his mint, Fás, agrees with this,—or he may have been a governor who made himself independent for a time.

The coins of the Shereefs of Marocco require little notice. The Kur-án inscriptions, xxxiii. 33, **إِنَّمَا يَرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيذْهَبَ** and ix. 34, 35, **وَالَّذِينَ يَكْنِزُونَ الْذَّهَبَ**, and **عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسُ أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ**, and the formula **وَالْفَضَّةُ وَلَا يَنْفَقُونَهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَذُوقُوا مَا كَتَمُوا تَكْنِزُونَ** and the formulas **الْأَيْمَانُ (sic) غَيْرٌ إِلَّا مِنْ** and **اللَّهُ حَقٌّ نَاصِرٌ الْحَقٌّ** and the formulas **إِمامُ الْأَيْمَةُ** are unusual ; and the title of El-Weleed **الكتاو** is especially noteworthy. “Arabic” numerals and Indian ciphers occur promiscuously on these coins. The mints **الصَّوْبَرْ** (see pp. 91, 94) and **الكتاو** (not **الصَّوْبَرْ** as Soret has it) are uncommon. The obscure reverse of no. 287 has been conjecturally read **عَشْرَ دِرَاهِمَ غَيْة** by the Keeper of Coins, and the weight nearly agrees with that of ten normal dirhems : **غَيْة** (for **غَيْة**) is two obscure to be insisted on. The constantly recurring words **أَحَدٌ أَحَدٌ** (thus pointed) on the coins of the Shereefs can hardly mean “one” dirhem, for they occur on coins of the most diverse weights. They

may perhaps be an echo of the cry of the first Muëddin of Islám, Bilál the Abyssinian, who only answered, "One [God], One," to the Kureysh, when they sought to force him by torture to renounce the Muslim faith.

The coins of the dynasties of the Yemen which are placed at the end of this volume deserve to be specially noticed. If the ancient history of Arabia under the Himyerite and Abyssinian rule is obscure and perplexing, its later history under Mohammadan governors is scarcely less confused. Except to record the mishaps of a pilgrimage to Mekkeh, or the internal disturbances of the Holy City, or to note the reduction of the country by the kinsmen of Saladin, the general historians of the East preserve an almost unbroken silence on the government and condition of the country which sent forth the original armies of Islám. Ibn-el-Atheer is almost useless for the history of southwest Arabia, and though Abu-l-Fidá does occasionally devote a paragraph to the affairs of the Yemen, he merely reproduces the statements of the special annalist 'Omárah, whose chronicle is by no means detailed. A manuscript in the collection of the India Office, declared by Dr. Loth to be unique, containing El-Khazrajee's history of the Benee Kasool, which was kindly placed at my service by the Librarian, Dr. Rost, is excellent within its limits; but it is unfortunately confined to the account of the reigns of the earlier sovereigns of the dynasty under which the author lived, and its short introduction on the preceding history presents little that is valuable. In the absence of ampler materials, the numismatist is somewhat at a loss to identify and describe such coins as may appear to belong to the Yemen. It is true that he is not often required to do this, for the number of pieces known to have been issued by Arabian princes is unhappily extremely small; and the help that coins may render to the historian is thus very trifling in the instance of the Yemen coinages, and is still further reduced by the frequent obscurity

of the legends. The Arabian coins which I published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (vol. ix. p. 135 ff.) are almost solitary examples of their kind, and the article serves to show how little is known of the history, and how little is legible of the coins. Several of them present names which, after a long study of Yemen history, I am still unable to identify; and only one of them has sufficiently legible inscriptions to be of any service to the historian. The only other coins of the Yemen that have ever been edited, so far as I am aware, are the few pieces of the modern Imáms of Ṣan'á published by A. Weyl, in his *Verzeichniss*, 1878; and the three pieces of the same dynasty described by Fraehn in his *Nova Supplementa*, i. p. 384.

To this scanty list of published coins of Arabia, the thirty-one pieces described in this volume form an important addition. To understand their position in Arabian history, their relations with other Mohammadan coinages, and their value as perhaps the sole monuments of a very obscure branch of oriental history, it is necessary to glance at the principal changes which the government of the Yemen underwent in Muslim hands. The poverty of the materials, already referred to, must make such a review necessarily incomplete, but it is essential to map out, so to say, the country in this division of history, not merely in explanation of the very rare coins at present contained in the National Collection, but also in view of possible discoveries in the same direction in the future.

The history of Arabia after the Mohammadan revolution offers a strong resemblance to its pre-Islamic character. The revolt which followed the death of the Prophet was indeed suppressed for the time by the firm hand of 'Omar and his general Khálid, and Arabia was once more unified: but the slightest symptom of weakness in the government was the sign for a fresh rebellion, and Arabia under the Kha-leefehs was in truth very much the same country as Arabia

before Islám :—a country made up of many tribes, most of which repudiated any coalition with the rest,—and of many towns and districts, governed by Sheykhs who were at times independent and at times under control, but who were always ready to assert their independence at the first opportunity, and to call themselves princes or Imáms, and issue coins in their own name, if they were only let alone long enough. The Khaleefehs appointed a governor of the Yemen, and a sub-governor of Mekkeh, or El-Medeeneh, according to the place of residence of the chief governor: but the outlying towns acknowledged practically the authority of their Sheykhs alone. For the first two centuries after the Flight,—up to the time of El-Ma-moon, —these numerous Sheykhs and Ameers seem to have contented themselves with quietly preserving their independence, and satisfying the Khaleefehs with a nominal submission. But in the beginning of the third century, which saw the dismemberment of the great Islamic empire by the rise of powerful dynasties on its skirts, the governor of the Yemen followed the example of the Idreesees and Aghlabees in Northern Africa; and about the time that the Sámánees and Táhirees were founding their independent dynasties in the north of Persia, Mohammad ibn Ziyád, instead of submitting to the fate of the fifty and more agents of the Amawee and 'Abbásee Khaleefehs who had preceded him and been successively recalled, established himself and his family firmly at Zebed, a town he had founded in the Tiháneh, and inaugurated the system of independent dynasties in Arabia.

The *Benee Ziyád** ruled at Zebed for about two

* The dates of the kings of the Benee Ziyád, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba', as given in Johannsen's *Historia Jemanae*, and Abu-l-Fidá, who quotes from 'Omárah El-Yemenee, are as follows:—

	A.H.
I. Mohammad ibn 'Abd-Allah ibn Ziyád	204
II. Ibráheem ibn Mohammad	245

centuries, and their kingdom included the towns of Ṣan'á and Sa'adéh, Nejrán and Halee. Under the fourth sovereign much of their power disappeared. Suleymán ibn Taraf made himself independent at Makhláf, struck coins in his own name, and subdued a dominion which was estimated at an annual revenue of 500,000 deenárs. The Karmátee 'Alee ibn El-Fadl seized Zebeed for a while in 303. Under the last king, the son of Abu-l-Jeysh, the power was entirely usurped by a succession of slaves, who restored the Ziyádee kingdom to somewhat of its former extent and prosperity. The usurpation of these slaves naturally led to the foundation of a new dynasty. Nejáh, an Abyssinian slave of Marján, the last Ziyádee *Maire du palais*, after a contest with a rival slave, established the dynasty of the *Benee Nejáh** at Zebeed.

Nejáh held Zebeed without dispute till his death in 452; but then the powerful founder of the dynasty of the *Benee Suleyh*, † 'Alee ibn Mohammad, Lord of Ṣan'á, occu-

	A.H.
III. Ziyád ibn Ibráheem	289
IV. Abu-l-Jeysh Ishák ibn Ibráheem	before 300
V. 'Abd-Allah (or Ziyád or Ibráheem) ibn Abi-l-Jeysh	371(or 391) to 407
'Mayors of the Palace : Rushd, 371 ; El-Hoseyn, 37x ; Marján	402-7

* The dates of the Benee Nejáh, according to the same authorities, are these :—

	A.H.
I. El-Muäyyad Nejáh	412-452
(Succeeded by rival dynasty of Suleyhees, till 473)	
II. Sa'eed El-Alwal ibn Nejáh (contested by Suleyhees)	473—5, 479—480 or 481
III. Jejáh ibn Nejáh	482
IV. El-Fátik ibn Jejáh	498
V. El-Mansoor ibn El-Fátik	503
VI. El-Fátik ibn El-Mansoor	circ. 530
VII. El-Fátik ibn Mohammad ibn El-Mansoor	531 to 553

† The following is the dynastic table of the Benee Suleyh of Ṣan'á, according to the authorities above-named :—

	A.H.
I. Aboo-Kámil 'Alee ibn Mohammad (independent)	429
(takes Zebeed)	452
(Mekkeh)	455-6

pied the capital of the Benee Nejáh,* drove out the sons of the late king, and held the Tihámeh in addition to his own large territory, until in 473 he was murdered by a son of Nejáh. The reign of this son, who immediately entered Zebed, was disturbed by constant wars with the Benee Suleyh, who were resolved to recover the territory they had lost. Zebed was alternately occupied by El-Ahwal ibn Nejáh, and El-Mukarram ibn 'Alee Es-Suleyhee, until the death of the former and the accession of his brother Jejásh, joined to the gradual enfeeblement of the Suleyhees, restored comparative tranquillity, and left Zebed finally in the hands of the Benee Nejáh, who held it till their house came to its end in 553. The reigns of the fourth and fifth sovereigns were interrupted by rebellions led by Ibráheem and 'Abd-El-Wáhid, sons of Jejásh; and during the rule of the last two kings the supreme power was virtually vested in the hands of Wezeers, whose names may be found in Ibn-ed-Deyba' (*ap.* Johannsen).

A few years before the death of the last king of the Benee Suleyh, the *Hamdánees*† became supreme in cen-

	A.H.
II. El-Mukarram Ahmád ibn 'Alee	473
III. Sabá Aboo-Humeyr ibn Ahmád ibn El-Mudhaffar ibn 'Alee	484
	to 495

Saná was always the capital of the Benee Suleyh, although they seized Zebed from the Benee Nejáh, who had imitated the Ziyádees in making it their capital. The Benee Suleyh held Zebed from 452—473, during which period Asad ibn Shiháb, a brother-in-law of 'Alee, governed it and the Tihámeh, and contributed a million deenárs a year from his province to the general revenue of the Yemen which 'Alee received at Saná; again they held it from 475—9, and again from *circ.* 481 for a short time. After 482, though Sabá made several efforts to retake it, Zebed remained continually with the Benee Nejáh.

* Abu-l-Fidá places 'Alee's occupation of Zebed at 454, thus giving two years' reign to the sons of Nejáh.

† The following is the list of the Hamdánee Sultáns of Saná, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba' (MS. Brit. Mus.) :—

A.H.
I. Hátim ibn El-Ghasheem El-Hamdánee
II. 'Abd-Allah ibn Hátim
III. Maan ibn Hátim

tral Yemen, and took Ṣan'á, where they and their successors ruled till the Ayyoobee conquest in 569. Nearly at the same time the dynasty of the *Benee Zurey'** began at 'Aden. Thus we find three great houses governing different parts of the Yemen at this time; the Benee Nejáḥ at Ze-beed in the southern part of the Tihámeh, or lowland running along the coast of the Red Sea; the Benee Zurey' at 'Aden, in the extreme south, on the Indian Ocean; and the Hamdánees at Ṣan'á in the centre of the Yemen. Besides these we hear of various independent Ameers governing different towns or districts,—as El-Mufaddal Abu-l-Barakát ibn El-Weleed at Ta'izz, in the south, near Mokha, and his son El-Manṣoor, who succeeded him and reigned till 547, when he resigned all his territory, save the town of Ta'izz itself, to his neighbours the Benee Zurey';—and as the Imám El-Mutawekkil Ahmád ibn Sulaymán who governed Sa'adéh and Nejrán in the north from 533 to 563 (died 566).

The Ayyoobee conquest in 569 is the great crisis in the mediæval history of Arabia. The kinsmen of Saladin swept over the Yemen and overturned its dynasties with the same uncompromising thoroughness as they displayed in the other provinces they invaded. The houses of the Hamdánees of Ṣan'á and the Benee Zurey' of 'Aden were put to an end by the Kurdish conqueror, Toorán-sháh, and

	A.H.
IV. Hishám ibn El-Kubbeyt	510?
V. El-Hamás ibn El-Kubbeyt	
VI. Hátim ibn El-Hamás	
VII. Hátim ibn Ahmád ibn 'Imráñ ibn El-Fadl	545
VIII. 'Alee El-Wáheed ibn Hátim ibn Ahmád	556
	to 569

* The dates of the Benee Zurey' are not as a rule recorded; the order of their kings is given as:—I. Zurey' ibn El-'Abbás ibn El-Mukarram, and Mes'ood ibn El-Mukarram, joint kings. II. Aboo-Sa'ood ibn Zurey', and Aboo-Ghárát ibn Mes'ood, joint kings. III. Moḥammad ibn Abee-Ghárát. IV. His brother 'Alee. V. Sabá ibn 'Abeo-Sa'ood. VI. El-Aghurr ibn Sabá. VII. El-Mo'adhdham Moḥammad ibn Sabá. VIII. El-Mukarram 'Imráñ ibn El-Mo'adhdham. The beginning of the dynasty is placed

the *Benee-l-Mahdee*,* who had succeeded the Benee Nejáh at Zebeed in 554, met with the like fate; and for more than fifty years the Yemen remained in the hands of the great family which held Egypt and Syria and Mesopotamia. The *Ayyoobees* † placed their own governors in the different towns, and though on the death of Toorán-sháh in 576 all these governors declared themselves independant, and some (as Khattáb ibn El-Kámil, who succeeded his brother Mubárak as governor of Zebeed) went so far as to issue coins in their own names, their rebellion was very short-lived, and the Ayyoobee authority was never in any real danger.

On the death of the last of the Ayyoobees, the Yemen

at 508 by Prof. Wright (*Cat. Coll. Arab. Mus. Brit.* p. 673), but if this is correct they must soon have lost their possessions, for Abu-l-Fidá states that a certain legate from Egypt, 'Alee, governed 'Aden from 513 to 520. The middle dates are obscure. The death of the last king is generally placed at 560, and a certain Yásir ibn Bilál is recorded to have been found ruling 'Aden by the Ayyoobees in 569: but Ibn-Hátim (MS. Brit. Mus.) states that in 569 'Imráñ was still alive at 'Aden, and describes Yásir as Sheykh.

* Three princes of the house of the Benee-l-Mahdee reigned at Zebeed:—

	A.H.
I. 'Alee ibn El-Mahdee (for two months)	554
II. El-Mahdee ibn 'Alee	554
III. 'Abd-en-Nebee ibn 'Alee	558 to 569

The last king was ousted from his throne for a while by his brother 'Abd-Allah.

† The branch of the Benee Ayyoob that ruled in the Yemen numbered six princes:—

	A.H.
I. El-Mo'adhdham Toorán-sháh ibn Ayyoob	569
II. Seyf-el-Islám Tughteeken ibn Ayyoob	577
III. Mo'izz-ed-deen Ismá'eel ibn Tughteeken	593
IV. En-Násir Ayyoob ibn Tughteeken	598
V. El-Mu'dhaffar Suleymán ibn Takee'-ed-deen 'Omar ibn Sháhánsháh ibn Ayyoob	611
VI. El-Mes'ood Ṣaláh-ed-deen Yoosuf ibn El-Kámil Mohammad ibn Abee-Bekr ibn Ayyoob	612 to 625

The dates here given are from Abu-l-Fidá, whose kinship makes him the leading authority on Ayyoobee history; but the special historian of the Benee Rasool, El-Khazraje (MS. India Office), agrees with him, except that he places the accession of Seyf-el-Islám at 579 instead of 577, and that he gives the alternative dates of 610 or 611, and 625 or 626, for the accession of El-Mu'dhaffar and the death of El-Mes'ood, respectively.

was subdued by the *Benee Rasool*.* For the history of this dynasty, which included fifteen sovereigns, and reigned over every part of the province, from Hadramaut to Mekkeh, for two centuries and a quarter, we have fortunately not only the general Yemenee chronicle of Ibn-ed-Deyba', who becomes much more detailed at this period, but also for more than half the time the special history written by El-Khazrajee, who lived under the eighth prince of the Benee Rasool, and recorded the deeds of his master and his master's ancestors with much minuteness. The Rasool from whom the line took their name appears to have been an envoy of the 'Abbásee Khaleefeh. His son 'Alee Shems-ed-deen was appointed governor of Mekkeh by the Ayyoobee El-Mes'ood in 619, and 'Alee's son, El-Mansoor Noor-ed-deen 'Omar, seized the occasion of El-Mes'ood's death to make himself master of the Yemen and part of the Hijáz, and firmly established his dynasty in Arabia, where it remained in almost undisputed supremacy until the middle of the ninth century of the Flight, when civil war and rival claimants prepared the way for the succession of the *Benee-Táhir*,† who governed the Yemen until El-Hoseyn, general of the last Memlook Sultán Kánsooh El-Ghooree, reduced Arabia, and the 'Othmanlee Turks appropriated the country thus made ready for their rule in 923 (1517). Since that date the Yemen has been divided between the Turks and a line of Imáms which arose at Ṣan'á, until the final abolition of the latter in the present century.

* See the list of this dynasty on p. 122.

† The four kings of the *Benee Táhir*, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba', reigned in the following years :—

I. Edh-Dháfir Saláh-ed-deen 'Ámir ibn Táhir (at Zebed : died 870)	joint	A.H. 850
II. El-Mujáhid Shems-ed-deen 'Alee ibn Táhir (at 'Aden : died 883)	kings,	
III. El-Mansoor Táj-ed-deen 'Abd-el-Wahháb ibn Dáwood ibn Táhir		883
IV. Edh-Dháfir Saláh-ed-deen 'Ámir ibn El-Mansoor		894
	to	923

Before speaking of the modern Imáms of Saná it is necessary to state that there have been Imáms in the Yemen from very early times; in fact it would be hazardous to affirm that there ever was a time, after the third century of the Hijrah, when there was not an Imám holding some territorial command in that province. Unfortunately it is extremely difficult to establish the order, dates, and range of authority of these Arabian popes. That they were seldom content with merely spiritual rule is certain: but how far they succeeded in extending their temporal authority over the turbulent tribes, and the independent town-Sheykhs, and in maintaining it against the several dynasties that successively obtained the supreme control of the greater part of Arabia Felix, are questions that appear unlikely to be solved. The historians who are sparing of their facts about the principal lay-dynasties of the Yemen, are commonly still more grudging of information about the spiritual rulers of the province. Published historical works, the MSS. of the British Museum and of the India Office, have been ransacked in the hope of clearing up this obscure subject sufficiently to illustrate the coins of the Arabian Imáms described in the present volume of the Catalogue: but my success has been limited. The most valuable notes I could gather were from the MSS. of Ibn-ed-Deyba' and Ibn-Hátim in the British Museum (Add. 25,111 and 27,541, nos. MCCCCLXXIV. and MDLXXXIV. in Dr. Wright's *Catalogus Cod. Arab. in Mus. Brit.*), and El-Khazrajee's history of the Benee Rasool in the India Office Library (no. 1311, or 710 in Dr. Loth's *Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*); whilst of printed books, the Boulak text of Ibn-Khaldoon's great historical work (كتاب العبر), and Johannsen's annotated version of Ibn-ed-Deyba's history of Zebed (Bonn, 1828), have proved more useful than any others. The results, however, of a study of these authorities are incomplete and unsatisfactory.

Hence it was found impossible to prefix a list of Imáms to the early Yemen coins described on pp. 126—8. This much is certain, that a race of Imáms, called the *Benee-r-Rasee*, ruled at Sađeh from the end of the third century of the Flight till the middle of the fourth century. Ibn-Khaldoon and Ibn-ed-Deyba' agree in placing a certain El-Hádee Yahyá ibn El-Hoseyn ibn El-Kásim as the first of these Imáms of Sađeh, but there is much uncertainty about both the number and the order of El-Hádee's successors. The general conclusion seems to be that El-Hádee reigned from 288 to 298, and was succeeded by his son El-Murtadá Mohámmad, who in turn bequeathed the throne to his brother En-Násir Ahmád in 320; and that the sons of Ahmád, whose names, number, order, and dates, are matters of dispute, held their father's Imámate until 344; when another, and more obscure, line of princes took possession of Sađeh; only in turn to give place to the *Benee Suleymán*, one of whom, El-Mutawekkil Ahmád, held the town along with Nejrán from 533 to 563, almost, in short, to the Ayyoobee conquest. During the supremacy of the family of Ayyoob in Arabia,—loyal if masterful servants of the Prince of the Faithful who kept court at Baghdád,—heretical Imáms were emphatically discountenanced in the Yemen. But on the release from the Ayyoobee yoke, and the accession of the Benee Rasool, Imáms immediately began to reappear; and the Benee-r-Rasee were revived in the person of Ahmád ibn El-Hoseyn (646—656), who made the capital Ṣan'á his residence, and was no longer content to be called Imám of Sađeh. In the history of the Benee Rasool we hear constantly of petty wars between the princes of that dynasty and the Imáms of Ṣan'á; but though El-Khazarjee mentions several Imáms after Ahmád ibn El-Hoseyn, he generally leaves their dates unrecorded. A certain Imám En-Násir was ruling in Ṣan'á on the Rasoolee conquest of that city in 866, and his son Mohámmad was

allowed to succeed to the Imámate. Niebuhr in his *Description de l'Arabie* mentions this line of Imáms, who had retired before his time to Kawkebán, giving place to a new dynasty of Imáms of Ṣan'á, who survived to the Turkish conquest. Niebuhr mentions the names of five Imáms (Ummmed-ed-deen, El-Mahdee, El-Mutahhar, Shems-ed-deen, and Shereef-ed-deen) who ruled at Ṣan'á before the old dynasty was ejected by the modern line; and the names of seven Seyyids of Kawkebán, as the exiled house was then styled, ('Alee ibn Shereef-ed-deen, 'Abd-Er-Rabb, Naṣr, 'Abd-el-Kádir, Ḥoseyn, Mohammad, and Ahmad, who was ruling in 1763;) and he gives a list of the new line of Imáms of Ṣan'á, down to his own time, which is reproduced on p. 129.

Such are the unsatisfactory results of a long and laborious investigation of the records of Oriental historians. We learn that in the fourth century of the Flight there was an early line of Imáms of Ṣaḍeh, called the Benee-r-Rasee, but we are uncertain as to the majority of their dates, and as to the order and names of several of the sovereigns. After an interval, we find the Benee Suleymán holding the title of Imám in the sixth century of the Hijrah. In the time of the Benee Rasool, the old house of the Benee-r-Rasee was restored; and the Imámate of Ṣan'á continued down to the Turkish reconquest in the present century, with probably an interruption at the beginning of the tenth century, when Arabia first fell into 'Othmánlee hands. The Imámate of Ṣan'á, though it lasted so many centuries, changed hands about A.H. 1040, when a new line of Imáms occupied the city, and the old family adopted the title of 'Seyyids' and retired to Kawkebán.

Of these Arabian dynasties, the British Museum is fortunate enough to possess in all thirty-one coins; of which, however, twenty-four were issued by the modern Imáms of Ṣan'á, and are of small interest. The first seven coins

present much that is curious. The first is a deenár of 'Alee ibn Mohammad, of the Benee Şuleyh, similar to the two published by me in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. ix. p. 138. It presents the peculiarity of the insertion of the obscure word ﷺ after ﴿الدین﴾. The second is a deenár struck at 'Aden by 'Imrân ibn Mohammad, the last king of the Benee Zurey'; with the word الظفرية or المكرمية (probably the epithet of the 'Aden coinage) at the end of the obv. margin, and the peculiar reverse inscription already described in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (*ubi suprà pp. 136, 137*). Two coins of the Benee Rasool, of El-Muäyyad and El-Mujáhid, with somewhat remarkable marginal legends, complete the series of the lay-coins of the Yemen. The Imáms of Saädeh are represented by El-Hádee the first Imám of the Benee-r-Rasee, and Er-Rádee, whom I take (at M. Tiesenhausen's suggestion) to be the second Imám, called by the historians El-Murtadá. All the three coins of these two Imáms have strange marginal inscriptions, which I have been unable as yet to decipher, but which doubtless contain the formulas of faith of the particular sect of the Zeydeeyeh to which these Imáms belonged. A dirhem of Ahmäd ibn El-Hoseyn, who restored the dynasty of the Benee-r-Rasee in 646, is also found in the collection, and from this specimen we learn that this Imám styled himself El-Mahdee and Ameer-el-Mumi-neen. The twenty-four coins of the modern Imáms of Şan'a are not remarkable, except for the doubtful mint Akşará, on no. 365, and the obscure word on the obverse of the concluding coin, no. 388. The whole thirty-one coins of the Yemen cannot, however, be denied a great importance as additions to a series which was little known before.

The authorities consulted for the dates of the Yemen dynasties have already been mentioned. For the African dynastic lists Ibn-Khaldoon's *Histoire des Berbers* has

been my principal authority; but for the later dates I have made use of M. Léon Godard's *Description et histoire du Maroc* (Paris 1860), and two native epitomes published at Tunis, the *Kitáb el-Moonis* (Tunis 1286) of Ibn 'Omar, and El-Bájee's *El-Khulásah En-Nekéeyeh*.

In conclusion, I have to express my acknowledgements to Drs. Rieu and Rost, for the assistance they kindly rendered me in making use of the MSS. of the British Museum and the India Office; and to Prof. Wright, Dr. Neubauer, MM. Tiesenhausen, Sauvaire, and Codera, and Mr. R. Lane Poole, for sundry notes and suggestions relating to the coins described in the present volume; and I must add that this volume, like those preceding it, owes much to the minute revision of the Editor.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

Feb. 14, 1880.

T A B L E
O F T H E
M E T H O D O F T R A N S L I T E R A T I O N A D O P T E D
I N T H E C A T A L O G U E.

أ	<i>a</i>	ظ	<i>dh</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	ع	<i>'a</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	غ	<i>gh</i>
ث	<i>th</i>	ف	<i>f</i>
ج	<i>j</i>	ق	<i>k</i>
ح	<i>h</i>	ك	<i>h</i>
خ	<i>hh</i>	ل	<i>l</i>
د	<i>d</i>	م	<i>m</i>
ذ	<i>dh</i>	ن	<i>n</i>
ر	<i>r</i>	ه	<i>h</i>
ز	<i>z</i>	و	<i>w</i>
س	<i>s</i>	ي	<i>y</i>
ش	<i>sh</i>	ا	<i>a, e</i>
ص	<i>s</i>	ي	<i>i</i>
ض	<i>d</i>	ا	<i>u,</i>
ط	<i>t</i>	ي	<i>ay, ey</i>
		و	<i>oo</i>
		ا	<i>aw, o</i>

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EL-MURÁBITEEN.

(*ALMORAVIDES.*)

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Aboo-Bekr ibn 'Omar	448	1056
II.	Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen	480*	1087
III.	'Alee ibn Yoosuf	500	1106
IV.	Táshifeen ibn 'Alee	537	1143
V.	Ibráheem ibn Táshifeen	541	1146
VI.	Ishák ibn 'Alee	541	1147

Overcome and put to death by the Muwahhids (*Almohades*)
in the same year.

* This is the date of Aboo-Bekr's death : but Yoosuf had been Governor of El-Maghrib since 453 (1061).

I.—A B O O - B E K R.

G O L D.

1

Sijilmáseh, year 457.

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 الْأَمِيرُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ
 بْنُ عَمْرٍ

فَمَن يَتَعَزَّزُ غَيْرُ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينُنَا فَلَنْ يَقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ
 مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ

(Kur. iii. 79.)

Rev. Area

الإمام

عَبْدُ
 الْأَمِيرِ

امير المؤمنين

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ صَرْبَ هَذَا (sic) الدِّينَارِ بِسْجِلْمَاسَةِ سَنَةِ سَبْعِينَ وَخَمْسِينَ وَارْبِعِمَائَةٍ

Fr. I. A.T. 95, Wt. 64·0

2

بِسْجِلْمَاسَةِ سَنَةِ ثَمَانِ وَسَبْعينَ وَارْبِعِمَائَةٍ

الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ

امير المؤمنين

(Pierced.)

A.T. 95, Wt. 58·8

[IBRÁHEEM IBN-ABEE-BEKR.*]

G O L D.

3

بـسـجـلـمـاسـة سـنـة ثـنـيـن وـسـتـيـن وـأـرـبـعـمـانـة سـيـرـة سـيـنـا

Same as (1) :

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

الامير ابراهيم

بن ابي بكر

المؤمنين بـكـر and بـكـر Pellet beneath

PL. I. A' 95, Wt. 61·1

II.—YOOSUF IBN TÁSHIFEEN.

G O L D.

4

بـاغـمـات سـنـة سـت وـثـيـانـين وـأـرـبـعـمـانـة تـيـنـا

Same as (1) :

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

الامير يوسف بن

تـاشـفـيـن

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, ط

لا — بن تـاسـيـن — الـاخـرـه من الحـاسـوـن — امير

Points المـؤـمـيـن ضـرـب — نـاغـمـات — اـرـبـعـمـانـه

(Pierced.)

A' 95, Wt. 64·0

* The historians, so far as I can discover, make no mention of this son of Aboo-Bekr. He probably governed Sijilmáseh in his father's name at the same time that Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen was ruling El-Maghrib by the same authority.

† On this coin the medial 'eyn is written ئ, with a point above, and this form is almost universal on the subsequent coins.

5

Same as (4) :

but pellet on either side of annulet above obv. area.

Points لا — ناسعين — الاخره — الخاسرين — امير المؤمنين
 ضرب — باغمات — سرت

(Twice pierced.)

A.T. .95, Wt. 63·2

6

باغمات سنة تسع وثمانين واربعمائة Aghmáṭ, year 489

Same as (4) :

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, quatrefoil.

Points لا — سن ناسعين — الاخره — الخاسرين — امير المؤمنين — ضرب — باغمات

PL. I. A.T 1·0, Wt. 64·3

7

باغمات سنة تسعين وخمسماهه Aghmáṭ, year 5[4]90 (sic)

Same as (4) :

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, 

Points امير المؤمنين — ضرب — باغمات سنة تسعين وخمسماهه

(Pierced.)

A.T 1·05, Wt. 61·3

8

بهد[ينة] مراكش سنة احدا Medeenet Marrákush, year 491 (sic)

(sic) وتسعين واره

Same as (4) :

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, pellet.

(I added to هذ).

Points امير المؤمنين

(Twice pierced.)

A.T .95, Wt. 56·7

9

بمدينة قرطبة سنة اثنين وتسعين
 Medeenet Kurṭubah, year 492
 (sic) واربع

Same as (4) :

Above obv. and rev. area, annulet.

ض. Beneath rev. area,

عبد Ornament over ء of

Points تاسعین — في — امير — ضرب — سنة اسنتن

PL. I. N 1·05, Wt. 63·4

III.—'ALEE IBN YOOSUF.

G O L D.

10.

باغمات سنة احدى وخمس مائة Aghmāt, year 501

Same as (1) :

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

امير المسلمين على
 ابن يوسف

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., كـ

علي ابن يوسف — دفع غر — في الاخرة — الخاسرون
 Points على ابن يوسف — دفع غر — في الاخرة — الخاسرون
 — امير المؤمنين — ضرب — داغمات — خمس مادته

N 1·0, Wt. 61·3

11

بِمِرْسِيَّةٍ سَنَةُ أَحَدِي وَخَمْسٌ مٌوْ (sic)

Same as (10) :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Above obv., annulet between points ; beneath (outside circle) مٌوْ ;
points at each extremity of first line.

Beneath rev., ^

سَمْرٌ — ضُرُبٌ — بِمِرْسِيَّةٍ سَنَةٍ — اَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

.A.V. '95, Wt. 61.5

12

بِمَدِينَةِ فَاسِ عَامِ اَحَدِي (؟) (sic)

وَخَمْسٌ

Same as (10) :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lowest line of obv. area double-struck and illegible.

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., كـ

فِيمَنْ — اِلْاِسْلَامُ — مِنْ الْخَاسِرِينَ — اَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ —

سَمْرٌ — الرَّحْمَنُ — ضُرُبٌ — فَاسٌ

(Twice pierced.)

.A.V. 1.0, Wt. 59.2

13

بِمِرْسِيَّةٍ سَنَةُ خَمْسٌ وَخَمْسٌ مَا تَهُ

Same as (10) :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Above obv., annulet between pellets ; points at either
extremity of first line.

Beneath rev., ▲ ▲

امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ — سَمْرٌ — ضُرُبٌ — بِمِرْسِيَّةٍ سَنَةٌ خَمْسٌ

وَخَمْسٌ

.A.V. '95, Wt. 62.5

14

الديور (*sic*) بالمرية سنة ست وخمس مائة
El-Mereeyeh, year 506

Same as (10) :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم but

Nothing above obv.; beneath rev., over semicircular ornament.

Ornament before الله

عليي — يوسف — ضرب هذ الديور (*sic*) — سنہ ست وخمس

(Pierced.)

A 1·0, Wt. 62·3

15

بمدينة المرية سنة ثمان مائة
Medeenet El-Mereeyeh, year 508

وخمس مائة

Same as (10) :

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., ° ح °

امير المسلمين — وهو في — امير المؤمنين — ضرب —
ثمان

A 1·0, Wt. 60·8

16

باشبيلية سنة عشر وخمس مائة 510

• Same as (10) :

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

ابن instead of بن

Above rev., pellet.

Beneath rev., باشر between pellets.

Point يوسف

A 1·0, Wt. 63·4

17

باغمات سنة احدى عشر (*sic*) وخمس مائة Aghmāt, year 511

Same as (10):

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., كـ

علي بن يوسف — غير — على الاخرة — الخاشربر — امير Points
المومين — ضرب — ناغمات — عشر وخمس مائة

PL. I. A^v 1·0, Wt. 63·9

18

بتلمسان عام احد عشر وخمس مائة Tilimsán, year 511

Same as (10):

Above obv. and rev., annulet.

Beneath rev., كـ ..

At end of rev. margin, شـ; and similar ornament nearly effaced
at end of obv. margin.

(هـ for هـ)

فلن يقبل منه) (imperfectly written.)

No points but those recorded above.

A^v 95, Wt. 61·7

19

باغرناطة عام خمس (sic) عشر وخمس مائة Aghranáṭah, year 515

Same as (10):

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., ماـ

Beneath rev., لـ

الخاسرين — امير المومين — هـ Points

A^v 1·0, Wt. 61·7

20

باغمات سنة خمس عشرة وخمس مائة 515 Aghmáت, year

Same as (10) :

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev. كـ

علي بن يوسف — غير — بعل — في الاخرة — الخاسرين
— امير المؤمنين — ضرب — باغمات — خمس عشرة وخمس مائة

(Pierced.)

A 1·05, Wt. 63·4

21

باغرانطة سنة ست عشرة وخمس مائة 516 Aghranátah, year

Same as (10) :

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., ما

Beneath rev., لـ

Points الحاسرين — المؤمنين

A 1·0, Wt. 60·8

22

باшибيلية سنة سبع عشرة وخمس ما 517 (sio) Ishbeeleyeh, year

Same as (16) :

but nothing above rev., beneath, لـ

Point يوسف

A 1·95, Wt. 54·2

23

باшибيلية سنة ثمان عشرة وخمس مائة 518 Ishbeeleyeh, year

Same as (22) :

(Obv. margin ends الخاسـر)

Point يوسف

A 1·0, Wt. 60·0

24

باشيلية سنة تسع عشرة وخمس مائة 519
Ishbeeleyeh, year 519

Same as (16) :

but no pellets on rev.

بُوسيف Point

AN 1·0, Wt. 60·8

25

Same as (24) :

باليهية عام تسع عشرة وخمس مائة 519
هذا الدينار for the first and last time in this series.

بُوسيف Point

AN 1·0, Wt. 61·8

26

باليهية عام تسع عشرة وخمس مائة 519
El-Mereeyeh, year 519

Same as (10).

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., م

الاسلام — المؤمنين Points

AN 1·95, Wt. 61·9

27

باشيلية سنة عشرين وخمس مائة 520
Ishbeeleyeh, year 520

Same as (16).

بُوسيف Point

AN 1·95, Wt. 61·3

28

باليهية عام عشرين وخمس مائة 520
El-Mereeyeh, year 520

Same as (10) :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم but

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., م

بُوسيف — المؤمنين Points

AN 1·0, Wt. 60·3

29

باشبيلية سنة احدى وعشرين 521
وخمسماهه

Same as (16) :

but no pellet above rev.

Point بوسف

PL. I. N 1·0, Wt. 62·7

30

باشبيلية عام اثنين وعشرين وخمسماهه 522

Same as (10) :

• but يوهن بن يوسف omitted ; in place thereof,

ولى عهده الامير

سيير

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., o باشد

Points سير

N 1·0, Wt. 63·2

81

بالمرية عام اثنين وعشرين 522
وخمسماهه

Same as (10) :

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., هـ beneath which, outside circle, ٤

(Too many strokes to . الخاسرين)

بوسف — الحاتس — المؤميين

N 1·0, Wt. 63·3

32

بسم الله امر بضرب هذ الدينار في اغرنطة
عام اثنين وعشرين وخمس مائة

Same as (10) :

ابن بن for

Above obv., annulet between pellets :
beneath, dotted curve.

^{لـ} Beneath rev.,

In space between area and margin,

وزن Above,

قديم Beneath,

بوسف — الحاسرين — امير المؤمنين — وزن قديم — ضرب
— اغرنطة — اثنين وعشرين وخمس

PL. I. AV 1·0, Wt. 61·6

33

بسم الله امر بضرب هذ الدينار في اغرنطة
عام ثلاثة وعشرين وخمس مائة

Obv. Area

.. .

لا اله الا الله محمد
رسول الله صلى الله
عليه امير المسلمين
على بن يوسف

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area

الامام

عبد الله
امير المؤمنين
الامير سير

^{لـ}

المسلمون — يوسف — فمن — الحاسرين — الامير سير —
امر بضرب — عشرين وخمس مائة

AV 1·0, Wt. 61·2

34

باليهريّة سنة ثلث وعشرين وخمسمائة 523
El-Mereeyeh, year 523
Same as (10) :

but Obv. Area

◦
لا إله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين على بن يو
سف ولی عزیزه
الامیر سیر

Beneath rev., م ; beneath which, outside circle, ፩
(Too many strokes to
الخاسرين)

Points Points الامیر سیر — الحانسرس (sic) — المومیین — ثلث
(Pierced so as to efface ፩ of عشرين)
A 1·0, Wt. 59·2

35

باليهريّة سنة اربع وعشرين وخمسمائة 524
El-Mereeyeh, year 524
Same as (34).

(الحانسرس as on 34).

الامیر سیر — الحانسرس — امير المومیین — ضرب
Points — اربع
A 1·0, Wt. 59·6

36

باشبيلية سنة خمس وعشرين وخمسمائة 525
Ishbeeleyeh, year 525
Obv. Area ◦

لا إله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله
امیر المسلمين على بن
يوسف ولی عزیزه
الامیر سیر

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10) : beneath, د باشد ◦

No points.

A 1·0, Wt. 60·8

37

بالمملة عام ثلاثين وخمسة وثلاثين سنة 530 م
El-Mereeyeh, year 530

Obv. as on (36), without the pellets beneath.

Rev. as on (34): but a point between م and ه (ث) (sic)

لأمير سير — المؤمنين — هذ — ثلاثين وخمسة

A 1·0, Wt. 60·3

38

بنول لمطة سنة احدا (sic) وثلاثين (sic)
وخمس م

Obv. as on (36), without pellets beneath; margin ends الخا

Rev. as on (10): beneath, ك between two fleurs-de-lys springing from border.

الامير سير — امير المؤمنين — ضرب

PL. I. A 1·0, Wt. 63·9

39

باغمات سنة ثلث وثلاثين وخمس مة 533

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
أَمِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَلَى بْنِ
يَوسُفَ وَالْأَمِيرِ
تَاشَفِينَ

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath ك

تاشفين — ومن يسع غير دينها — في الاخره من الخاسرين
— امير المؤمنين — بسم — ضرب — الدينار باغمات سنة — ملايين
وخمس ميه

(Twice pierced.)

A 1·0, Wt. 58·7

40

El-Mereeyeh, year 533 (sic) وثلاثين وخمسماة

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 امِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَلَى بْنِ
 يُوسُفَ وَلِيُّ عَبْدِهِ
 الْامِيرُ تاشفِين

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath م (without ه).

الامير ناسعير — المؤمنين — تلت Points

A 1·0, Wt. 62·8

41

بنول لمطة سنة ثلاثة (؟) وثلاثين و

Obv. as on (40): but omitted before الامير تاشفين (without ه.).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath ك

ناسبعين — امير المؤمنين Points

A 1·0, Wt. 56·3

42

بمدينة فاس عام اربع (sic) وثلاثين و خمسة م (sic)

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 امِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَلَى
 وَلِيُّ عَبْدِهِ الْامِيرُ
 تاشفِين

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): above, annulet; beneath, o ك o

الاسلام — ونـ — الحاسرين — امير المؤمنـ — ضرب هـ
Points — نـ — نـ — حـ

(Pierced.)

A 1·05, Wt. 62·5

48

بمدينة تلمسان عام خمسة وثلاثين 535
وخمسة مائة

Obv. Area as on (40): but ♂ above and ♀ beneath.

♂ on either side of first line.

Margin as on (10), preceded by بسم الله

Rev. as on (10) : beneath, كـ

(Pierced)

A 1'0, Wt. 63·8

44

بالمرية عام خمسة وثلاثين وخمسة مائة
Same as (34) :

but سير instead of on obv.; and on rev. no a

الامير ناسعين — بسم

(Twice pierced.)

A 1'05, Wt. 63·4

45

بمدينة فاس عام ستة وثلاثين 536
وخمس مائة

Obv. Area

الله لا إله
محمد رسول الله
أمير المسلمين على بن
يوسف ولد عمه
الامير تاشفين

Margin as on (10), but beginning امنت بالله ومن يبتغ

Rev. Area

الامام
عبد الله
العباسي
امير المؤمنين

كـ

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عودي كالله ضرب

امنت بالله ومن — غير — يغسل — في — من — امير Points
المؤمنين — بسم — الرحمن عودي كالله ضرب هد الديار — فاس
— وللائي وحمس

PL. I. A 1'05, Wt. 63·7

46

بِهِ رَاكِشْ عَام سَبْع (sic) وَثَلَاثِينَ وَخَمْسَ مَاهَة
Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ امِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
عَلَى بْنِ يُوسُفَ وَلِيُّ عَهْدِهِ
الْأَمِيرُ تَاشِفِينَ

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area

الإمام
عَلَى بْنِ يُوسُفَ وَلِيُّ عَهْدِهِ
امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْعَبَادِ
كَرْكَسِي

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ضرب Margin begins
نَاسِعَةٍ — الْمُؤْمِنِينَ — الرَّحْمَنِ — ضرب — بِهِ رَاكِشْ
Points وَخَمْسَ مَاهَة

A 1·0, Wt. 63·7

S I L V E R.

Without Date.

A. FIRST SIZE.*

With Mint.

47

Ishbeeleyeh, no date.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
اللَّهُ
صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ
عَلَيْهِ

Above, ornament between annulets.

In semi-circle round lower part of area, inverted,
محمد عبد الله ورسوله

* There are three sizes of silver coins found in the Murabit series. The first is used only by 'Alee, and has a diameter of .6. The second is the commonest size, average diameter .45. The third is rarer, average diameter .3.

Rev.

بالله

امير

ال المسلمين

على

يستعين، Above, forming curve,

أشبيلية، Beneath, forming corresponding curve,

صلوات — عليه — ستعتنن Points,

PL. I. AR '6, Wt. 13'0

48

Same mint.

Obv.

.. الله ..

لا الله الا

محمد رسول

.. الله ..

صلوات الله عليه وعلى الله؟ In semi-circle beneath, not inverted,

Rev. as on (47).

No points.

AR '6, Wt. 12'5

B. SECOND SIZE.

Without Mint.

1. With name of 'Alee only.

49

Obv.

o

لا الله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

الله على

امير

ال المسلمين

على

PL. I. AR '45, Wt. 14'3

2. With names of 'Alee and of the Ameer Seer.

50

Obv.

الله
رسول الله
امير سير

Above and beneath, ornament.

Rev.

امير المسلمين
وناصر الدين
علي بن يوسف

Above and beneath, ornament.

PL. I. AR .45, Wt. 14.9

51

Same as (50).

(GILT) AR .4, Wt. 11.0

52

Obv. as on (50) : but star above, no ornament beneath.

Rev.

امير
المسلمين
وناصر الدين
علي بن يوسف

امير سير — علي بن يوسف

AR .4, Wt. 14.9

53

Obv.

. الله .

لا الله الا
محمد رسول
الله

Rev.

علي
امير
المسلمين
والامير

سير

AR .45, Wt. 15.7

3. With names of 'Alee and the Ameer Táshifeen.

54

Obv.

اللّٰهُ أَكْبَرُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ
الْأَمِيرُ تَـا
شَفِين

Rev.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
الْمُسْلِمِينَ
نَاصِرُ الدِّينِ
عَلَىٰ

R. 45, Wt. 14.8

55

Same as (54).

R. 45, Wt. 11.5

56

Obv.

اللّٰهُ أَكْبَرُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ
الْأَمِيرُ تَـا شَفِين

Rev.

امير المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف
Above, ornament.

Beneath, & ۵ ۴

R. 45, Wt. 14.2

57

Same as (56).

Annulet beneath as well as above obv.

Ornaments varied on rev., and points عَلَىٰ بْنِ يُوسُفِ

R. 5, Wt. 14.3

58

Obv.

الله

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ

الله الْأَمِيرُ

تَاشْفِينَ

Rev.

امير

الْمُسْلِمِينَ

وَنَاصِرُ الدِّينِ

عَلَى بْنِ يُوسُفَ

بُو سَفْ

Point

AR .45, Wt. 14.7

59

Obv.

اللَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

الْأَمِيرُ تَاشْفِينَ

○ * ○

○ ○

اللَّهُ وَلِيٌ

اميرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

○ عَلَى ○

○ حَفَظْ ○

AR .45, Wt. 14.3

60

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا إِلَهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

الْأَمِيرُ تَاشْفِينَ

Rev.

امير

المسلمين

وناصر الدين

على بن يوسف

الامير ناشعین — امير المسلمين — الدين Points

(This and the following five coins are written in flowing Naskhee: all the rest of the Murábit coins are in more or less strict Koofee.)

Pl. I. AR .45, Wt. 15.1

61, 62

Same as (60).

Points varied.

AR .45, Wt. 13.7

AR .45, Wt. 14.7

C. THIRD SIZE.

Without Mint.

63

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

Rev.

الامير على

ولى عهده تا

شرين

Pl. I. AR .3, Wt. 4.2

64, 65

Same as (63).

AR .3, Wt. 3.7

AR .3, Wt. 3.7

COPPER.

66

Gharnáṭah.

Obv. Area

ع ..

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

ع

Margin uncertain.

Rev. Area

ع ..

امير المسلمين

على بن يوسف

ع

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ صَرْبَ هَذَا الدِّرْهَمُ بِمَدِينَةِ غَرْنَطَةِ Margin

يُوسُفُ Point

AE .9

67

Same:

but ornaments varied above and beneath obv. and rev., and star

in centre of each face.

AE .95

IV.—TÁSHIFEEN IBN 'ALEE.

G O L D.

68

بمدينة فاس عام تسعه وثلاثين وخمس
Medeenet Fás, year 539
مائة

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
أَمِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ تَاشِفِينَ
ابْنُ عَلَىٰ وَلِيُّ عَهْدِهِ
الْأَمِيرُ ابْرَاهِيمُ



Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area

الإمام
ع _____
ال _____
امير المؤمنين العبا
سي
ك °

الامير ابراهيم — امير — صرب — فاس — حمس Points

A 1·05 Wt. 63·9

69

بالهرية سنة تسع وثلاثين وخمس مائة El-Mereeyeh, year 539

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ أَمِيرُ
الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَنَاصِرُ الدِّينِ
تَاشِفِينَ بْنُ عَلَىٰ وَلِيُّ عَهْدِهِ
هُ الْأَمِيرُ ابْرَاهِيمُ



Margin as on (1) preceded by بسم الله

Rev. Area as on (68): but beneath مر instead of ح, and no annulets.

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب
 Points الامير ابراهيم — امير المؤمنين — ضرب
 (Pierced.)

A 1'05, Wt. 63·1

70

باشبيلية عام اربعين وخمس مائة 540 Ishbelleeyeh, year 540

الله لا إله إلا

محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم تسلیما امیر المسلمين تاشفین بن علی ولی عہدہ الامیر ابراهيم

Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area

الامام

عبد
الله
 امير المؤمنين
العباسى

ح

Beneath, ornament.

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

N points.

Pl. I. A 1'05, Wt. 63·7

SILVER.

SECOND SIZE.

(Koofee Character.)

Without Mint or Date.

71

Obv.

الله لا إله إلا
محمد رسول الله
الامير ابراهيم

Rev.

مر ٤٠٠
امير المسلمين
وناصر الدين
تاشفين بن علي

الامير ابراهيم — ناسعين بن علي

Points PL. I. AR '45, Wt. 14.9

72

Same as (71) :

but no points beneath على

AR '45, Wt. 15.0

(Naskhee Character.)

73

Obv.

لا إله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله

Rev.

امير
المسلمين
ناصر الدين
تاشفین
بن علي

رسول الله — المسلمين — الدين

Points PL. I. AR '45, Wt. 14.3

74

Same as (73).

Points varied.

Br. 45. Wt. 184

THIRD SIZE.

(*Koofee Character.*)

75

Obv. as on (73).

Rev.

[١٥٨] و المسلمين

[تاشغین]

[بن] علی

Points المُلْمَسُ

R 3, Wt. 3.3

76

Objv.

العنوان

Rev.

۰ تا ۰
شـفـیـعـن

Points الامتحان

P.L. L. AB '25, Wt. 1.3

77

Same as (76):

الامير - سعيد

R·3, Wt. 1·8

VI.—ISHÁK IBN 'ALEE.

SILVER.

SECOND SIZE.

(Koofee Character.)

Without Mint or date.

78

Obv.

الله لا إله

محمد رسول الله

Beneath, ornament.

Rev.

المسلمين

امير

ناصر الدين

اسحاق بن على

No points.

PL. I. AR .45, Wt. 14·3

79

Same as (78).

AR .45, Wt. 13·8

(Naskhee Character.)

With Mint.

80

Kurṭubah.

Obv.

الله لا إله

محمد رسول الله

قرطبة

Rev.

o

امير

المسلمين

ناصر الدين اسحاق

ابن على

المسلمين — اسحاق

AR .45, Wt. 14·6

YAHYÁ IBN GHÁNEEYEH.*

G O L D.

81

بمدينة قرطبة سنة اثنين (sic) 542
واربعين وخمس مائة

Obv. Area

. اللہ .
لا اللہ کے
محمد رسول اللہ
 الامیر بر حرم امرا المسلمين
بنی تاشفین

Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area

الامام
عبد
 الله العباسی
 امیر المؤمنین
کے

Above, outside circle, ∴.

Points — المؤمنین

PL. I. A7 1'05, Wt. 63·1

* Concerning Yahyá ibn Gháneeyeh, a chief of the race of Ibn-Táshifeen, who proclaimed himself king at Cordova in 541 and retained his kingdom till the invasion of Spain by the Muwahhids in 542, see EL-MAKKARI, tr. Gayangos, ii. 310.



UNCERTAIN.

GOLD.

82

هذا الدينار عام ستة واربعين ٥٤٦
وخمس مائة

Obv. Area

الله الا

محمد رسول الله
صلى الله عليه
وعلى آله

Margin as on (1) : preceded by بسم الله

Rev. Area as on (1) : above and beneath, ornament, pellets on
either side of الامام

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

بسم الله ومن يتبع غير — دينا — يعمل — في الآخرة
— امير المؤمنين — بسم — ضرب — الدينار — ستة واربعين

AR 1.05, Wt. 62.4

SILVER.

THIRD SIZE.

83

Without Mint or Date.

Obv.

محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

~

Point ~

AR .35, Wt. 6.1

EL-MUWAHHIDEEN.

(*ALMOHADES.*)

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	'Abd-El-Mu-min	524	1130
II.	Aboo-Yaḳoob Yoosuf	558	1163
III.	Aboo-Yoosuf Yaḳoob El-Manṣoor . . .	580	1184
IV.	Mohammad En-Násir	595	1199
V.	Aboo-Yaḳoob Yoosuf El-Mustanṣir . . .	611	1214
VI.	'Abd-El-Wáhid El-Makhloqa	620	1224
VII.	Aboo-Mohammad 'Abd-Allah El-'Ádil . . .	621	1224
VIII.	Yahyá	624	1227
IX.	Abu-l'-Olá Idrees El-Ma-moon	626	1229
X.	'Abd-El-Wáhid Er-Rasheed	630	1232
XI.	Abu-l-Ḥasan 'Alee Es-Sa'eed El-Moataqid .	640	1242
XII.	Aboo-Hafṣ 'Omar El-Murtadá	646	1248
XIII.	Abu-l'-Olá Aboo-Deboos El-Wáthik . . .	665	1266
	Conquered by the Benee-Mereen	667	1269

I.—'ABD-EL-MU-MIN. •

G O L D.

84

Sebteh, no date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
اللهُ مُحَمَّدٌ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Beneath, in space between second and third squares, very small,
سبتة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ | ۝ صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ | ۝ وَاللَّهِ
الْطَّيِّبِينَ | ۝ وَالظَّاهِرِينَ | ۝

Rev. Area (as obv.) (—)
المهدي امام
الامامة القائمة
بامر الله

Beneath, in space between squares (as obv.),
Margin (as obv.) (—)
أبو محمد عبد | ۝ المؤمن ابن على | ۝ امير المؤمنين | ۝ الحمد لله رب العالمين | ۝

Tail of ^{بِسْمِ} brought through square.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُهُ — سُمْرُ اللَّهِ — وَاللَّهُ الطَّيِّبِينَ Points
الظَّاهِرِينَ — سَبَّةٌ — المَهْدِيُّ اَمَّا اَمَّا اَمَّا اَمَّا اَمَّا اَمَّا اَمَّا اَمَّا
عَبْدٌ — اَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

PL. II. N° 8, Wt. 35.2

85

Sebteh, no year.

Same as (84):
but سبة only on rev.

Points: obv. as on (84): but طيبين and رسول and annulet over الله ornated.

Rev. المهدى امام الامامة الغافر بامر الله. — ابو محمد عبد. المؤمن ابن على امير المؤمنين لله — العلمس

N° 8, Wt. 33.4

86

No mint or date.

Same as (84) :

سبتة ;

العلمين instead of العالمين and ابن على instead of بن على

No annulets beneath rev. area.

الله — الله محمد — علي — الله الطسون الطاهرين —
 Points المهدى امام الامامة الفاربر ناصر — ابو محمد — بن على امر
 المومين — العالمين

A. 8, Wt. 35.5

87

No mint or date.

Same as (86) :

but o ▽ o between squares beneath obv. and rev. areas.

الطبیں الطاہرین : obv. as on (86), but
 rev. المهدی امام — ناصر — من — المومین — العالمن

A. 8, Wt. 35.3

88

Quarter-deenár.

No mint or date.

Obv. Area as on (84).

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد
 Margin | خاتم النبيين .

Rev. Area

المهدی

• خليفة الله
 • • •

(بن على and العالمين) (84)

Ornament over

الله — بسم — علي — خاتم النبیس — المهدی حلته
 Points الله — علي

PL. II. A. 6, Wt. 18.0

(For a silver coin (88a) of 'Abd-El-Mu-min see p. 45.)

II.—ABOO-YAAKOOB YOOSUF I.

G O L D.

Without mint or date.

89

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 لا إله إلا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 المهدي امام الامامة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
 والحكم لا إله إلا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

القائم باسم الله Rev. Area (as obv.)
 الخليفة أبو محمد
 عبد المؤمن بن علي
 أمير المؤمنين

الامير الاجل | ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن Margin (as obv.)
 | أمير المؤمنين |

سُمَّ — مُحَمَّد — اللَّهُ الْمَهْدِي — الْأَمَّة — الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ Points
 — القائم ناصر الله الخليفة ابو محمد عبد المؤمن بن علي امير
 المؤمنين — الامير الاجل ابو يعقوب يوسف بن امير المؤمنين

Bz. II. A' 85, Wt. 35.7

90

Same as (89) :

امير المؤمنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن | امير
 but rev. margin | المؤمنين |

Two annulets beneath rev., at right side.

محمد — المهدى — القائم ناصر — عبد المؤمن بن Points

A' 85, Wt. 35.7

91

Same as (90) :

but no annulets beneath rev.

الا . الله محمد — الله المهدى — الفاجر — عبد المؤمن
 Points بن على امير المؤمنين — امير — يعقوب يوسف

A' 88, Wt. 35.8

92

Same as (90) :

but no annulets beneath rev.

نصر — الله — محمد — المهدى — الامه — الرحيم —
 الرحير — الفاجر — الله — محمد عبد المؤمن بن على امير
 المؤمنين — امير المؤمنين — يعقوب يوسف

Pl. II. A' 88, Wt. 35.8

93

Same as (90) :

but no annulets beneath rev.; instead, point at left hand side.

نصر — الله — المهدى — الفاجر — الله —
 Points الرحير — محمد عبد — على امير المؤمنين — امير — يعقوب يوسف بن

A' 88, Wt. 35.7

94

Same as (90) :

but beneath rev. • o •

نصر — الرحيم — الامه — الرحيم — الفاجر
 Points بامر — الرحير — محمد عبد المؤمن بن على امير المؤمنين
 — يعقوب يوسف — المؤمنين

A' 88, Wt. 35.5

95

Same as (90) :

but no annulets beneath rev.

نَسْمَرٌ — مُحَمَّدٌ — اللَّهُ — الْمَهْدِيُّ — الْأَمْمَةُ — الرَّحْمَنُ Points
 الرَّحِيمُ — الْفَاتِحُ نَامِرُ اللَّهُ الْخَلِبَةُ — مُحَمَّدُ عَبْدُ الْمُؤْمِنِ بْنُ عَلَى
 امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ — الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَبُو يَعْقُوبُ يُوسُفُ بْنُ — الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

A.D. 85, Wt. 35.8

96

Same as (90) :

but annulet beneath obv. at left side; beneath rev. • •
 Points as on (95): but none to الرَّحْمَنُ in obv.
 margin; and يَعْقُوبُ in rev. margin.

(Pierced.)

A.D. 85, Wt. 34.2

97

Same as (90) :

امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ | أَبُو يَعْقُوبُ | بْنُ الْخَلِفَا |
 but obv. margin | الرَّاشِدِينَ

No annulets beneath rev.

امِيرُ الْخَلِفَا الرَّاشِدِينَ — الْفَاتِحُ نَامِرُ — أَبُو — غَدِ Points
 الْمُؤْمِنُ بْنُ عَلَى امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ — امِيرُ — يَوْسُفُ

A.D. 85, Wt. 35.8

98

Same as (97) :

نَسْمَرٌ — الْمَهْدِيُّ — امِيرُ — الْخَلِفَا الرَّاشِدِينَ — الْفَاتِحُ نَامِرُ Points
 اللَّهُ — عَمَدُ الْمُؤْمِنُ — امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

PL. II. A.D. 85, Wt. 36.0

III.—ABOO-YOOSUF YAAKOOB
EL-MANSOOR.

G O L D.

99

Fás, no year.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
والحمد لله وحده
لا إله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله
المهدي امام الامامة
فاس

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

والله لا يحيى | لا إله إلا هو الرحمن الرحيم | وما يکرم من
نعمه فمن الله | وما توفيقى إلا بالله

Rev. Area (as obv.) القاهر بامر الله الخليفة
أبو محمد عبد المؤمن بن على أمير المؤمنين
أمير المؤمنين أبو يعقوب
يوسف بن أمير المؤمنين

Margin (as obv.) أمير المؤمنين | أبو يوسف يعقوب | بن أمير المؤمنين | بن أمير المؤمنين

الله واحد — هو — توفيقى — عبد — المؤمن — أبو يوسف

(Pierced.)

N 11, Wt. 70·7

Without mint or date.

100

Same as (99).

البکر — وما — بوفيی — الفابر — الحلیفة — عبد المؤمن Points
 بن على امیر المؤمنین — ابو بعفوب بوسیب بن امر —
 ابو دوسب
 (Pierced.)

A7 1·1, Wt. 70·6

101

Same as (99)

بسم — الرحمن — وحده — الله محمد رسول الله Points
 البهذی امیر — بن — بوفيی — عبد المؤمن بن على امیر
 المؤمنین — ابو بعفوب بوسیب — امر — ابو بوسیب — امیر —
 امیر

A7 1·1, Wt. 70·6

102

Same as (99) :

but بن transferred from end of second to beginning of third
 line of rev.

(Style of character more formal.)

على امیر المؤمنین امیر المؤمنین — امیر المؤمنین — Points
 يعقوب بن امیر المؤمنین بن امیر المؤمنین

Pl. II. A7 1·15, Wt. 68·6

103

Same as (102).

رسول — نعمة — الحلیفة — المؤمن — المؤمنین امیر Points
 المؤمنین ابو بعفوب — المؤمنین — امیر المؤمنین ابو بوسیب
 يعقوب بن امیر المؤمنین بن امیر المؤمنین

A7 1·15, Wt. 71·2

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## IV.—MOHAMMAD EN-NÁSIR.

## G O L D.

*Without mint or date.*

104

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
 والحمد لله وحده  
 لا إله إلا الله  
 محمد رسول الله  
 المهدي امام الامامة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

امير المؤمنين | ابو عبد الله محمد | ابن الخليفة  
 | الراشدين (sic) |

Rev. Area (as obv.)  
 المهدي امام الامامة  
 القائم بامر الله  
 الخليفة الامام  
 ابو محمد عبد المؤمن  
 ابن على امير المؤمنين

Margin (as obv.)  
 امير المؤمنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف | ابن | الخليفة

Star of five rays over الامامة on rev. area.

Ornament across يسوس المؤمنين and across يسوس in rev. margin.

Annulet over يسوس. No points.

105

Same as (104):

ابن الخليفة instead of ابن الخلفاين (*sic*) but on obv. margin

No star or ornaments.

بسم — الرحيم — الا الله — رسول — امير المؤمنين —  
 عبد — الخلفاء الراشدين — القاسم — ابن على — المؤمنين —  
 امير المؤمنين ابو يعقوب يوسف — ابن الخليفة

(Barbarous.)

A 1·3, Wt. 71·6

## IX.—IDREES EL-MA-MOON.

G O L D.

Without mint or date.

106

Obv. Area

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
 صلي الله على محمد واله  
 والحمد لله وحده  
 لا إله إلا الله  
 محمد رسول الله  
 المهدى امام الامامة

Margin  
 الجاهد المامون | امير المؤمنين ابو العلى | ادريس بن  
 المنصور امير المؤمنين | بن الخليفتين امير المؤمنين

Rev. Area. القاهر بامر الله الخليفة

ابو محمد عبد المؤمن بن على  
 امير المؤمنين ابو يعقوب  
 يوسف بن امير المؤمنين  
 امير المؤمنين ابو يوسف  
 يعقوب بن الخليفتين

Margin  
 امير المؤمنين ابو عبد الله | محمد بن امير المؤمنين |  
 امير المؤمنين ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن الخليفة الراشدين

بسم — الخليفتين — ابو يوسف Points

PL. II. A 1·15, Wt. 68·8

## X.—'ABD-EL-WÁHID ER-RASHEED.

G O L D.

107

*Without mint or date.*

Obv. Area as on (106) : but omitting third line ; five annulets beneath.

Margin امير المؤمنين الرشيد | ابو محمد عبد الواحد | بن امير المؤمنين المامون | ابى العلى بن امير المؤمنين المنصور

Rev. Area القانىر باسم الله الخايفية

ابو محمد عبد المؤمن بن على  
امير المؤمنين ابو يعقوب  
امير المؤمنين ابو يوسف  
ابن الحلفا السراشدين

Margin الجاحد فى سبيل الله | امير المؤمنين | المامون ابو على | بن الخلفا الراشدين

Points بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صل — الا الله — الا الله — امير المؤمنن الرسيد — امير المؤمنين الماميون — الحليفة — امر المؤمن ابو يعقوب امير المؤمنين ابو يوسف ابن الحلبى الراسدین — المامون

PL. II. A 1:15, Wt. 71·1

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XII.—ABOO-HAFS 'OMAR EL-MURTADÁ.

G O L D.

Medeenet Sebteh, no date.

108

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد واله
والحـمـدـ لـلـهـ وـحـدـهـ
لا إلهـ إـلـا إـلـهـهـ
مـحـمـدـ رـسـولـ اللهـ
مدـيـنةـ سـيـةـ

o

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
امير المؤمنين المامون | بالله المرتضى ابو حفص | ابن الامير
الظاهر ابى | ابرهيم بن الخليقين

الْمَهْدِي اَمَامُ الْاِمَامَةِ Rev. Area (as obv.)

الْقَاسِمُ بِامْرِ السَّلَّهِ

الْخَلِيفَةُ الْاِمَامُ

ابُو مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدُ الْمُؤْمِنِ

ابْنُ عَلَى اَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

امير المؤمنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف | ابن Margin (as obv.)

الخليفة

سُمْرٌ — اَمِيرٌ — المُؤْمِنُ — الْمَرْتَضِيُّ — اَبْنُ الْاِمِيرِ الظَّاهِرِ Points

ابُوهُمَّرٌ — الْخَلِيفَةُ — الْمَهْدِيُّ — الْفَاطِمَةُ — عَمُدُ الْمُؤْمِنُ — اَمِيرٌ

— اَمِيرٌ — اَبُو يَعْقُوبٍ يُوسُفُ اَبْنُ الْحَلِيفَةِ

Pl. II. A 1·15, Wt. 71·2

109

Same as (108) :

but مدينة سبة

الْاَللَّهُ — الْمُؤْمِنُ . — الْمَرْتَضِيُّ — اَمِيرٌ — اَبُو Points

يَعْقُوبٍ يُوسُفُ اَبْنُ

A 1·15, Wt. 71·3

110

Same as (108) :

but مدينة سبة shifted more to right hand side, and no annulet.

سُمْرٌ — الشَّلَهُ — اَمِيرٌ — المُؤْمِنُ — الْمَرْتَضِيُّ — اَبْنُ — Points

ابُوهُمَّرٌ بْنُ الْحَلِيفَتِسُ — اَمِيرٌ — يَعْقُوبٍ يُوسُفُ اَبْنُ الْحَلِيفَةِ .

A 1·2, Wt. 71·7

111

Same as (108) :

but مدينة سبة with no annulet.

سُمْرٌ — الاَللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ — اَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنُ — اَبْنُ Points

— اَبُوهُمَّرٌ — الْمَهْدِيُّ — الْمُؤْمِنُ — اَمِيرٌ — اَبُو يَعْقُوبٍ يُوسُفٍ

— اَبْنُ الْحَلِيفَةِ

A 1·15, Wt. 71·7

Sebteh, no date.

112

Same as (108) :

but beneath obv. area, سُبْتَه (without) and no annulet.

Points سُمْر — اللَّهُ — الْحَلِيفَيْنِ — الْمَهْدِيُّ — عَبْدِ

— اَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ . اَبُو يَعْفُوفٍ يُوسُفٌ . اَسْ الْخَلِيفَةِ

A⁷ 1·1, Wt. 70·7

113

Same as (108) :

but beneath obv. area, سُبْتَه between annulets :

وَالْهُ omitted.

Obv. Margin اَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمَرْتَضِيُّ لَامِرِ اللَّهِ اَبُو حَفْصِ بْنِ اَلْاِمِيرِ | الظَّاهِرِ اَبْنِ اِبْرَاهِيمَ | اَبْنِ الْخَلِيفَتَيْنِ

Points سُمْر — صَلَوةُ اللَّهُ — اللَّهُ — حَفْصٌ — الْمَهْدِيُّ — العَانِمُ — اَمِيرٌ — يَعْفُوفٌ يُوسُفٌ

A⁷ 1·15, Wt. 71·0

Sijilmáseh, no date.

114

Same as (108) :

but beneath obv. area, سُجْلَمَة ; no annulet.

Points اللَّهُ — المُؤْمِنُ — الْمَرْتَضِيُّ — اَسْرَهْمَرُ — الْمَهْدِيُّ — الفَانِمُ يَامِرُ اللَّهِ — اَمِيرٌ — اَمِيرٌ — اَبُو يَعْفُوفٍ يُوسُفٌ

A⁷ 1·2, Wt. 70·6

Without mint or date.

115

Same as (108) :

but instead of^o mint-name and annulet beneath obv., three annulets towards right side.

(بن instead of ابن ابراهيم instead of ابراهيم)

Points سُمْر — وَالْحَمْدُ — اللَّهُ — اَمِيرٌ — بَالَّهُ — الْمَرْتَضِيُّ — اَبُنْ — اَبْرَاهِيمُ — الْخَلِيفَتَيْنِ — الْفَانِمُ يَامِرُ اللَّهِ الْخَلِيفَةِ الْاِمَامُ — عَبْدُ الْمُؤْمِنِ اَبْنُ عَلَى اَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ — اَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ .

○ اَبُو يَعْفُوفٍ يُوسُفٌ ○ اَبْنِ الْخَلِيفَةِ .

A⁷ 1·2, Wt. 71·7

116

Same as (108)

but beneath obv. area, no mint, but two annulets,
 امير المؤمنين المرتضى لامر الله ابو حفص بن
 الامير | الظاهر ابى ابرهيم | ابن الخليفتين
 سُمْرَ - اللَّهُ - الْحَلِيفَتُسْ - الْمَهْدِيُ - الْفَاطِمَ -
 المؤمن - امْرُ - امْرُ المؤمن - يعْفُوْ يوْسُفُ . اس
 AF 1.15, Wt. 88.9

117

Same as (116) : no annulets ;

but obv. margin divided thus—

امير المؤمنين المرتضى | لامر الله ابو حفص بن | الامير الظاهر
 ابى | ابرهيم ابن الخليفتين
 اللَّهُ - الْمَهْدِيُ - الْفَاطِمَ - المؤمن - امْرُ - يعْفُوْ يوْسُفُ .
 Points

AF 1.2, Wt. 71.3

XIII.—ABU-L-'OLÁ EL-WÁTHIK.

G O L D.

Without mint or date.

118

Same as (108) :

but beneath obv. area, six annulets instead of annulet and
 mint-name ;

امير المؤمنين الواثق | بالله ابو العلى ابى |
 سيد ابى عبد الله ابى | سيد ابى حفص بن الخليفة

Ornament over the السَّلَه in fourth line of obv.

سُمْرَ - الرَّحْمَنُ - مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ - ۰ امْرُ - بَالَّهُ أَبُو -
 غُنْدُ - سَنْدُ - الْفَاطِمَ - الْحَلِيفَةُ الْإِلَامَرُ - ۰ امْرُ المؤمنَسُ .
 ۰ ابو يعْفُوْ . - يوْسُفُ ابْنُ الْحَلِيفَةِ ۰

119

Same as (118) :

but annulet instead of ornament over **ال**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ — . بِاللَّهِ أَوْ أَعُلَى
— أَمْرِ الرَّحْمَنِ — . أَنْ يَعْصُمَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ —

(Barbarous.)

A 1·2, Wt. 71·5

120

Same as (119) :

but beneath obv. area, . o . . o

and in obv. margin سیدنا in both cases instead of سید

نسمة — اللهم — امسِرِ المُؤمِّنَ — الْحَلِيقَه — الْمَهْدِي —
الْعَالِيمُ — الْحَلِيقَه — عَسْدِ الْمُؤمِّنَ — امْسِرِ المُؤمِّنَ — امِيرٌ

المومس ° ابو نعفوف يوسف ° اس الحلية

PL. II. AV 1·2, WT. 70·7

SILVER OF 'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

88a

Without mint or date.

• Obv. within double square, لله الحمد

١٢

العاشر

In spaces outside square, °° Y °°

Rev. (as obv.)

أبو محمد عبد

الموهمن بين علم

١٥٠ المقدمة

In spaces outside square • Q •

Pr. II B:7 Wt. 22.7

SILVER WITHOUT NAMES.

SQUARE SHAPE.

A. With mint-names.

B E J Á Y E H.

121

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 الْأَمْرُ كُلُّهُ لِلَّهِ
 لَا قُوَّةُ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ
 بِحَمْدِهِ

o

Rev.

اللَّهُ وَبِنَسَةٍ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُنَا
 الْمَهْدِيُّ أَمَامُنَا

Various points and ornaments.*

Pl. III. AR .55, † Wt. 23·8

T I L I M S Á N.

122

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., تلمسان o

(Double-struck).

AR .55, Wt. 23·8

123

Similar to (122).

Pl. III. AR .55, Wt. 23·8

124

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., تلمسان o

o

AR .55, Wt. 22·8

T O O N I S.

125 ‡

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., تو نس .

Pl. III. AR .65, Wt. 21·8

* This applies to the whole series of square silver coins, which are plentifully sprinkled with ornaments and points, of which a sufficient representation is given on Pl. III.

† These square coins are measured by the longer side of the square if the square is not perfect.

‡ Nos. 125 and 126 are written in ornamented Koofic.

126

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., نس تو

AR .6, Wt. 21.5

DÁNIYEH.

127

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., دانية o

o

PL. III. AR .55, Wt. 23.6

128

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., دانية ⊖

AR .55, Wt. 23.3

S E B T E H.

129

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., سبة ⊖

o

PL. III. AR .75, Wt. 20.8

FÁS.

130

Same as (121)

but beneath obv., فاس o

o

PL. III. AR .6, Wt. 23.2

131

Same :

but beneath rev., o o

AR .6, Wt. 23.5

132, 133

Same, without annulet or point beneath obv.

AR .55, Wt. 22.6

AR .55, Wt. 22.1

MARRÁKUSH.

134

Same as (121) :

but beneath obv., مراكش o

o

PL. III. AR .65, Wt. 23.5

MURSIYEH.

135

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., ةَسْرِيْهُ . o .

Pl. III. AR '6, Wt. 24·3

*B. Without mint-names.***a. Koofee Inscriptions.*

136

Similar to (121):

but no mint-name.

Pl. III. AR '6, Wt. 23·0

137, 138, 139

Similar.

AR '6, Wt. 23·7

AR '6, Wt. 22·8

AR '6, Wt. 23·7

140

Similar.

beneath obv., o .

(Highly ornamented Koofee, in the Toonis style.)

Pl. III. AR '6, Wt. 23·7

b. Naskhee Inscriptions.

141

Similar to (121):

but no mint-name;

beneath obv., o . o .

Pl. III. AR '55, Wt. 23·7

142, 143

Similar:

beneath obv. and rev., o . o .

AR '55, Wt. 23·7

AR '55, Wt. 23·8

144, 145, 146

Similar to (142):

but larger, and no points or annulets beneath rev.

Pl. III. AR '6, Wt. 22·2

Pl. III. AR '75, Wt. 20·7

AR '65, Wt. 20·9

* The following twenty-three coins differ from one another in points, ornaments, or style of inscription: examples of which are seen on Pl. III.

147

Similar:

beneath obv., · o · · o ·

beneath rev., o · o

AR .6, Wt. 23·7

147 a

Similar:

beneath rev., nothing.

AR .6, Wt. 23·0

148

Similar:

beneath obv., · o · o ·

AR .6, Wt. 23·6

149

Similar:

beneath obv., o · o o

beneath rev., · o · · o ·

AR .55, Wt. 23·6

150

Similar:

beneath obv., · o · · ·

beneath rev., · ·

AR .7, Wt. 21·1

151

Similar:

beneath obv., · o o

beneath rev., o ·

AR .55, Wt. 16·1

152

Similar:

beneath obv., · · ·

AR .55, Wt. 23·7

H

153

Similar:

beneath obv., .

AR .55, Wt. 23.9

154

Similar:

nothing beneath obv. or rev.

AR .55, Wt. 23.7

155

Similar :

beneath rev.,

AR .6, Wt. 22.2

156

Similar :

beneath obv., ornaments ;

beneath rev., . . and ornament.

AR .55, Wt. 20.7

157

Similar.

AR .5, Wt. 22.2

157 a

Obv.

الاَمْرُ كُلُّهُ
لِلَّهِ لَا قُوَّةَ
لَا بِالْحَالِهِ

Rev.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
رَبِّ
الْعَالَمِينَ

Pl. III. AR .5, Wt. 12.

BENE E HAF S.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yahyá I.	625	1228
II.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Móhammad I. El-Mustansír ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	647	1249
III.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yahyá II. El-Wáthik ibn El-Mustansír	675	1277
IV.	Aboo-Ishák Ibráheem I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	678	1279
V.	Aboo-Hafṣ 'Omar I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	683	1284
VI.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Móhammad Aboo-Aseedeh El-Mustansír ibn El-Wáthik	694	1295
VII.	Aboo-Bekr Esh-Shedeed	709	1309
VIII.	Abu-l-Baká Khálid I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá	709	1309
IX.	Aboo-Yahyá Zekeryá ibn Ahmád ibn Móhammad El-Lihyánee	711	1311
X.	Aboo-Darbeh Móhammad El-Mustansír ibn Zekeryá	717	1317
XI.	Aboo-Yahyá Aboo-Bekr El-Mutawekkil ibn Zekeryá	718	1318
XII.	Aboo-Hafṣ 'Omar II. ibn Abee-Yahyá [Mereenee occupation]	747	1346
XIII.	Abu-l-'Abbás Ahmád I. El-Faḍl ibn Abee-Yahyá	750	1349
XIV.	Aboo-Ishák Ibráheem II. El-Mustansír ibn Abee-Yahyá	751	1350
XV.	Abu-l-Baká Khálid II. ibn Ibráheem	770	1368
XVI.	Abu-l-'Abbás Ahmád II. El-Mustansír ibn Móhammad ibn Abee-Yahyá	772	1370
XVII.	Aboo-Fáris 'Azooz 'Abd-El-Azeez ibn Ahmád	796	1394
XVIII.	Móhammad El-Muntaṣir ibn El-Manṣoor ibn Abee-Fáris	837	1433
XIX.	Aboo-'Amr 'Othmán ibn Móhammad	839	1435
XX.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yahyá III. ibn El-Mes'ood ibn 'Othmán	893	1488
XXI.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Móhammad II. ibn El-Hasan ibn El-Mes'ood	899	1493
XXII.	El-Hasan ibn Abee-'Abd-Alláh Móhammad [Kheyr-ed-deen Barbarossa*]	932	1525
		935	1528

* This is virtually the end of the dynasty of the Benee-Hafṣ and the beginning of the 'Othmánlee supremacy in Tunis. Charles V. endeavoured to restore the Benee-Hafṣ, but the two sovereigns thus reinstated, Ahmád and Móhammad, sons of El-Hasan, soon yielded to the Turkish power.

BENEÉ HAFS.*

I.—ABOO-ZEKERYÁ YAHYÁ I.

G O L D.

158

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لِّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
 اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ | صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ | وَعَلَى الْأَئِمَّةِ
 وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا

الْمَهْدِيُّ اَمَّا
 الْاَمَّةُ الْقَانِيُّ
 بَاسْرُ اللَّهِ

Margin (as obv.) | ابو زکریا یحییٰ | بن ابی

محمد | بن ابی حفص

عَلَى اللهِ

Pl. III. A' 85, Wt. 863

* The coins of the Benee-Hafs and Mereenees, and those following them of doubtful attribution, are covered with points in the same manner as those of the Muwahhids: but they have not been recorded, since enough has been described to give a comprehensive view of the system of pointing in use in North Africa in the middle age, and the plates render further illustration unnecessary.

159

Same :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على
محمد | أبو محمد عبد المؤمن | بن على امير المؤمنين

Between second and third lines of square, on obv., on either side, o
beneath o o

at right and left sides o

on rev. same, but o o above.

(Twice pierced.)

A^r. 8, Wt. 35.7

II.—ABOO-'ABD-ALLAH MOHAMMAD.

G O L D.

159 α

No mint or date.

Obv. Area within double square, as on (158).

امنت بالله | المهدى | خليفة | الله

Rev. Area	ركريا بن
	أبي محمد بن
	أبي جفون

Margin* الامير الا | حل ابو عبد | الله محمد بن | الامير ابي

P.L. III. A^r. 65, Wt. 18.0

* The inscription of the rev. begins in the margin.

III.—ABOO-ZEKERYÁ YAHYÁ II.
EL-WÁTHIK.

G O L D.

160

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

ابو زكريا
يحيى ابن الامرا
الراشديين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

◦ الواثق بالله ◦ المويبد بفضل ◦ ◦ الله امير ◦ المومنین ◦

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدی خلیفۃ

الله الشکر لله
والحول والقوة بالله

Margin (as obv.) بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلی الله علی (

سیدنا | محمد لا اله الا الله | محمد رسول الله

PL. III. AV 1¹, Wt. 70·5



XIV.—ABOO-ISHÁK IBRÁHEEM II.
EL-MUSTANSIR.

G O L D.

161

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الشکر لـ الله
والحول والقوة بالله
المهدي [خلیفۃ الله]

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلی الله على سیدنا | محمد لا اله
لا الله | محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ابو اسحق ابراهیم
ابن امیر المؤمنین
ابی یحییٰ ابو (sic) بکر

امیر المؤمنین | المستنصر بالله المنصور
* | بفضل الله

بفضل الشکر and ابراهیم over Ornaments



XVII.—ABOO-FÁRIS 'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ.

G O L D.

162

Toonis, no date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الشکر لله
والحول والقوة بالله
المهدى خليفة الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا | محمد واله
وسلم | لا اله الا الله

ابو فارس عبد العزيز (Rev. Area (as obv.)
ابن امير المؤمنين
ابو العباس احمد
تونس

Margin (as obv.) في سبيل .. الله (as obv.)
المؤيد الجاهد | امير المؤمنين

(Pierced.)

Pl. III. A 1'0, Wt. 70'8

163

Toonis, no date.

Obv. Area (as 162)

الشکر لله
المهدى
خليفة الله

Margin (as 162) | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as 162) ابسو فارس
 عبد العزيز
 أمير المؤمنين
 تونس

[الله] ويد | بنصر الله | الجاحد فى | سبيل الله (as 162)

Pl. III. AV 75, Wt. 35·6

164

No mint or date.

Obv. Area (as 162) [ا]شـكـر لـلـهـ
 والـحـوـلـ وـالـقـوـةـ بـالـهـ

Margin (as 162) obliterated.

Rev. Area (as 162) ابسو فارس
 عبد العزيز
 أمير المؤمنين

Margin as (162) obliterated.

AV 55, Wt. 35·9

165

No mint or date.

Obv. Area (as 162) اـشـكـر لـلـهـ
 وـالـامـرـ كـلـهـ لـلـهـ (؟)
 وـالـحـمـدـ لـلـهـ (؟)

Margin (as 162) | | | | | | | |

Rev. Area (as 162) ابسو فارس
 عبد ا
 العزيز ..

Margin (as 162) | | | | | | |

Pl. III. AV 35, Wt. 17·8

BENEÉ MERÉEN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	'Abd-El-Hakk	591	1195
II.	'Othmán ibn 'Abd-El-Hakk	614	1217
III.	Mohammad ibn 'Abd-El-Hakk	637	1239
IV.	Aboo-Yahyá Aboo-Bekr ibn 'Abd-El-Hakk	642	1244
V.	Aboo-Yoosuf Yaakoob ibn 'Abd-El-Hakk	656	1258
VI.	Aboo-Yaakoob Yoosuf ibn Yaakoob	685	1286
VII.	Aboo-Thábit 'Ámir ibn Abec-'Ámir ibn Yoosuf	706	1306
VIII.	Abu-r-Rebee' Suleymán ibn Abee-'Amr	708	1308
IX.	Abu-s-Sa'eed 'Othmán ibn Yaakoob	710	1310
X.	Abu-l-Hasan 'Alee ibn Abee-Sa'eed	731	1331
XI.	Aboo-Eynán ibn Abi-l-Hasan	749	1348
XII.	Es-Sa'eed ibn Abee-Eynán	759	1358
XIII.	Aboo-Sálím Ibráheem ibn Abi-l-Hasan	760	1359
XIV.	Aboo-'Omar Táshifeen ibn Abi-l-Hasan	762	1361
XV.	'Abd-El-Haleem ibn Abee-'Alee 'Omar ibn Abee-Sa'eed	763	1361
XVI.	Aboo-Ziyán Mohammad ibn Abee-'Abd Er-Rahmán ibn Abi-l-Hasan	763	1361
XVII.	'Abd-El-Azeez ibn Abi-l-Hasan	768	1366
XVIII.	Mohammad Es-Sa'eed ibn 'Abd-El-Azeez	774	1372
XIX.	Abu-l-'Abbás Alímad El-Mustansír (1st reign)	776	1374
	['Abd-Er-Rahmán ibn Abee-Ifelloosin ibn Abee-'Alee 'Omar contemporaneously in Marocco	776 to 784	1382
XX.	Moosá ibn 'Abbe-Eynán	786	1384

		A.H.	A.H.
XXI.	El-Muntaşir ibn Abi-l-'Abbás Aḥmad	786	1384
XXII.	El-Wáthiḳ Moḥammad ibn Abi-l-Faḍl ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan	788	1386
XXIII.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad (2nd reign)	789	1387
XXIV.	Aboo-Fáris ibn Aḥmad	796	1393
[XXV.]	Fáris El-Mutawekkil ?]	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>
XXVI.	Aboo-Sa'eed	811	1408
XXVII.	Sa'eed and Yaḳṣoob	819	1416
XXVIII.	'Abd-Alláh	827	1423
XXIX.	Esh-Shereef	875	1470
B. Wat'as.	{ Sa'eed Sheykh Wat'as Moḥammad ibn Sa'eed Aḥmad ibn Moḥammad Moḥammad ibn Aḥmad	875 906 936 957	1470 1500 1530 1550
	Conquered by Shereefs	957	1550

BENEET MEREN.

XVII.—'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ.

G O L D.

166

Medeenet Marrakush, no date.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد
والحمد لله وحده
لا إله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله

Margin, in segments, between square and outer circle,

والله لا إله إلا هو الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.)	الملك لله والحمد لله والعزّة لله والمنة لله والشكر لله
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Margin (as obv.) امر مولانا (as obv.) | مراكش عن | ضرب بمدينتنا |
| عبد العزيز |

PL. IV. N 1'25, Wt. 72·5

167

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. as on (166), but after **محمد** واله after **محمد** ;
in margin **الله واحد** (*sic*).

Rev. Area (as 166),

ضرب بمدينتة فاس
عن امر عبد الله امير
المسلمين عبد العزيز
ابن الخلفا الراشدين
ايده السلمه ونصره

Margin (as 166) هو الاول والآخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل (Kur. lvii. 3.)
| شئ عليمه

PL. IV. N 1·25, Wt. 71·7

168

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Same as (167), but obv. margin normal ;
and first line of rev. ضرب بمدينة تلمسان

N 1·3, Wt. 67·8

169

Mint obscure.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.) عبد العزيز
امير المؤمنين
ايده السلمه
للله

Margin (as obv.) illegible.

PL. IV. N 55, Wt. 18·0

XVIII.—MOHAMMAD ES-SA'EEED.

G O L D.

170

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (167) :

substituting عبد العزيز for محمد السعيد on rev. area.

A 1·25, Wt. 70·1

171

Same as (170) :

الله واحد لا إله إلا

and points and ornaments varied.

Pl. IV. A 1·2, Wt. 69·2

XIX.—ABU-L-ABBÁS AHMAD EL-MUSTANŞIR.

G O L D.

172

Medeenet Azemmör.

Obv. as on (166), adding والله after محمد.

In obv. area, الحمد لله (sic)

Rev. Area, within double circle,

عن امر عبد الله
 المستنصر بالله
 احمد امير المسلمين
 ابن الخلفا الراشدين
 ايده الله ونصره

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | بمدينه | ازمور | حرسها الله

Pl. IV. A 1·2, Wt. 70·3

173

Same as (172) :

ضرب بمدينة | الزمور | حرسها | الله تعالى
 but rev. margin ↓

AV 1·25, Wt. 70·0

174

Same as (173) :

↓
 but rev. margin instead of الزمـوار

Pl. IV. *AV* 1·25, Wt. 72·5

175

Same as (173) :

↓
 but rev. margin instead of الزمـوار

AV 1·2, Wt. 70·1

176

Same as (173) :

ايده الله ونصره ايده الله تعالى instead of rev. area lowest line

ضرب بمدينة | ازمـوار | حرسـها الله | تعالى وامـنـها؟ rev. margin

AV 1·25, Wt. 72·7

177

Same as (173) :

الله واحد لا | الله الا هو but obv. margin thus divided

and on rev. without ornament.

AV 1·2, Wt. 72·7

178

Same mint.

محمد والله after adding Obv. as on (166), :

الله واحد لا | له الا هو margin divided

Rev. Area

ضرب بمدينة ازموار
 عن امر عبد الله
 المستنصر بالله
 احمد امير المسلمين
 ابن الخليفة الراشدين

هو الاول والا | خير والظاهر | والباطن وهو | بكل
 شى عليهـ

A 1·2, Wt. 72·8

179

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (178) : omitting والله on obv.

and first line of rev., ضرب بمدينة فاس

Pl. IV. A 1·2, Wt. 69·5 •

180

Same mint.

Obv. as on (166) ; adding after محمد والله

Rev. Area as on (178) ; but instead of بمدينة فاس instead of بمدينة فاس
 transferred to end of fourth line.Margin divided thus : هو الاول والآخر والظاهر والباطن |
 وهو بكل | شى عليهـ

A 1·25, Wt. 72·3

181

Marrákush.

Obv. Area as on (166).

Margin as rev. margin of (167).

Rev. Area as on (178) : but first line ضرب بمراکش

Margin as obv. margin of (166).

(Barbarous work.)

A 1·3, Wt. 71·7

XXIV(?)—ABOO-FÁRIS.

G O L D.

182

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. as on (166), adding **والله** after **محمد**.

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ضرب بمدينتة فاس
 عن امر عبد الله
 ابى فارس اسحق ؟
 امير المسلمين
 المتوكّل على الله

Margin as on (167).

[Bank.]

PL. IV. AV 1·3, Wt. 70·9



XXV(?)—FÁRIS EL-MUTAWEKKIL.

G O L D.

TYPE I.

183

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. as on (166), adding **والله** after **محمد**.

Rev. Area, within double square,

ضرب بمدينتة
 فاس عن امر عبد
 الله فارس امير
 المؤمنين المتوكّل
 على رب العالمين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as
on (167).

AV 1·15, Wt. 70·7

184

Same as (183) :

Varied.

Pl. IV. A' 1·3, Wt. 72·7

185

Same as (183) :

Varied.

A' 1·25, Wt. 72·0

186

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (183) :

but Rev. Area,

ضرب بـ مدينه
 سـ جـلـمـاسـهـ عنـ
 اـمـرـ عـبـدـ الـلـهـ فـارـسـ
 اـمـيـرـ الـمـوـمـنـيـنـ الـمـتـوـكـلـ
 عـلـىـ رـبـ الـعـالـمـيـنـ

A' 1·2, Wt. 71·3

187

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Same as (183), omitting وـالـهـ :

but Rev. Area

ضرـبـ بـ مـدـيـنـةـ
 تـلـمـسـانـ عـنـ اـمـرـ عـبـدـ
 الـلـهـ فـارـسـ اـمـيـرـ
 الـمـوـمـنـيـنـ الـمـتـوـكـلـ
 عـلـىـ رـبـ الـعـالـمـيـنـ

A' 1·2, Wt. 72·1

TYPE II.

188

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within double square,

الواحد الله
 محمد رسول الله
 القرآن كلام الله
 نعم القادر الله
 ما لغير بصر الله (?)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | والحكم
 لله واحد | لا إله إلا هو الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.) ضرب بسجينا

سنة عن امر عبد
 الله فارس أمير
 المؤمنين المتصوّل
 على رب العالمين

Margin (as obv.) as on (167).

AV 1:25, WT. 71:8

TYPE III.

189

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا إله إلا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 والمتصوّل على الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as
 on (166).

Rev. Area (as obv.)

عبد الله المستوكل
على الله فارس
امير المؤمنين ايده الله

ضرب بمدينة | فاس | حرسها | الله تعالى (

A 1·15, Wt. 70·8

190

Same as (189) :

but obv. margin as on (188),

ضرب بمدينة | فاس | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها

A 1·2, Wt. 70·8

191

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (189) :

ضرب بمدينة | سجلماسة | حرسها | الله تعالى (

A 1·2, Wt. 70·8

192

Medeenet Marrákush.

Same as (189) :

ضرب بمدينة | مراكش | حرسها | الله تعالى (

A 1·2, Wt. 71·2

193

Medeenet Bejáyeh.

Same as (189) :

ضرب بمدينة | بجاية | حرسها | الله تعالى (

Pl. IV. A 1·15, Wt. 72·0

BENEÉ ZIYÁN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Yagmorasen ibn Ziyán	633	1235
II.	'Othmán ibn Yaghmorasen	681	1282
III.	Aboo-Ziyán ibn 'Othmán	703	1303
IV.	Aboo-Hammoo Moosá I. ibn 'Othmán .	707	1307
V.	Aboo-Táshifeen 'Abd-Er-Rahmán I. . . .	718	1318
VI.	{ Aboo-Sa'eed 'Othmán Aboo-Thábit Ez-Záim }	749	1348
VII.	Aboo-Hammoo Moosá II. . . .	753	1352
VIII.	Aboo-Táshifeen 'Abd-Er-Rahmán II. . . .	788	1386
IX.	Aboo-Ziyán ibn Moosá	796	1393

BENEÉ ZIYÁN.

VII.—ABOO-HAMMOO MOOSÁ II?

G O L D.

194

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Obv. as on (166), adding **محمد** **والله** after **محمد**

Rev. Area (as obv.) عن امر عبد الله

— و —

امير المسلمين

المتوكّل على

رب العالمين

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | تلمسان | حرسها الله | تعالى (.

وامنها

Pl. V. A 1·3, Wt. 72·0

٦

VIII.—ABOO-TÁSHIFEEN 'ABD-ER- RAHMÁN II?

G O L D.

195

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ
 وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
 وَالشَّكْرُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى نِعْمَةِ
 وَالشَّكْرُ اللَّهُ (؟) يَوْمَ الدِّينِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بمدينتنا | تلمسان | ايقاها الله تعالى | المسلمين

Rev. Area (as obv.) لا إله إلا الله

محمد رسول الله
 ولا غالب إلا الله
 والامر كله لبله
 * ولا قوة إلا بالله

امير المؤمنين | عبد الرحمن | ابن الخلفا |
 الراشدين

PL. V. A 1·25, Wt. 71·0

* This last line is from Kur. xviii. 38.

UNASCRIBED MOORISH GOLD.

Without name of Prince.

196

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 صلى الله على محمد واله
 لا إله إلا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 الامر لله
 سجلماسة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

والحكمة الله واحد لا إله إلا هو الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.)

الملك لله وحده
 لا قوته إلا بالله
 العظمة لله
 وما النصر إلا من عند الله
 * العزيز الحكيم

Margin (as obv.) هو الاول والآخر والظاهر والباطن طن وهو بكل

شى عليهما

AV 1·2, Wt. 71·5

197

Fás.

Same as (196):

but omitted on obv. area, and instead of فاس والله سجلماسة

and rev. margin divided | وهو بكل والظاهر والباطن

AV 1·2, Wt. 69·9

* The last two lines from Kur. iii. 122.

198

Fás.

Same as (197) :

Varied.

AV 1·2, Wt. 69·7

199

Fás.

Same as (197) :

but restoring **والله** ; and separating mint name by a long

interval: س فا

AV 1·2, Wt. 67·7

200

No mint.

Obv. Area as on (196), but without mint name.

Margin divided thus: **والبکرالله | واحد لا الله | الا هو | الرحمن**
الرحيم

Rev. as on (196) : margin divided as on (197).

Pl. V. *AV* 1·2, Wt. 70·5

201

Medeenet Sebtah.

Obv. Area as on (196), omitting **والله** ;

beneath سبتة مدنية

Margin as rev. margin of (197).

Rev. Area as on (196).

Margin as *obv.* margin (196), but divided **الله واحد | لا الله الا هو***AV* 1·3, Wt. 71·5

202

Same as (201) :

Varied.

AV 1·2, Wt. 71·1

203

Same as (201):

Varied.

AV 1·2, Wt. 68·7

204

Sebteh.

Same as (201), omitting مدینة

(Obv. Marg. واحـدـه الله)

AV 1·2, Wt. 70·2

204a

No mint.

Same as (204), omitting سـبـتـة

AV 1·3, Wt. 72·5

205

Fás.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بـسـمـ الرـحـمـنـ الرـحـيمـ
 صـلـيـ اللـهـ عـلـىـ مـحـمـدـ وـالـهـ
 وـالـحـمـدـ لـلـهـ وـحـدـهـ
 لـاـ إـلـهـ إـلـاـ اللـهـ
 مـحـمـدـ رـسـوـلـ اللـهـ

Margin as on (201).

Rev. Area (as obv.)

الـشـكـرـ لـلـهـ
 وـالـسـمـنـةـ لـلـهـ
 وـالـعـظـمـةـ لـلـهـ
 وـلـاـ غـالـبـ إـلـاـ اللـهـ
 وـالـأـمـرـ كـلـهـ لـلـهـ
 فـإـنـ سـ

Margin as on (197).

PL. V. AV 1·2, Wt. 70·0

206

Same as (205):

Varied.

AV 1·25, Wt. 71·3

207

Same as (205):

Varied.

AV 1·2, Wt. 72·7

208

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (205):

but omitting فاس from rev. area; and
 ضرب بمدينة | فاس | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها
 rev. margin

A 1·2, Wt. 70·2

209

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (205):

but omitting والله on obv., and فاس on rev.;
 ضرب بمدينة | سجلماسة | حرسها | الله تعالى
 and rev. margin

A 1·2, Wt. 70·3

210

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area as on (196), omitting والله and mint-name.

Margin as on (196), divided as on (201).

Rev. Area as on (205).

ضرب بمدينة | سجلماسة | حرسها | الله تعالى
 Margin*A* 1·25, Wt. 70·8

211

Medeenet Fás (?).

Obv. Area, within double square,

الواحد الله
 محمد رسول الله
 القرآن كلام الله
 نعم القادر الله
 ما لغير نصر الله
 مدينة فاس (؟)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | والهكير
 الله واحد | لا الله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Margin (as obv.) هو الاول والآخر والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل شيء |

A' 1·25, Wt. 71·8

212

Same as (211);

Mint obscure.

N 1·2, Wt. 71·6

212

Same as (211):

Mint obscure.

A.V. 1.2 Wt. 71.5

213a

Same as (211).

No mint

Last line of obv. area, **الله رب العالمين**

Avg. 1.25, Wt. 69.0

-214

Sijilmáseh.

Same as (211):

but mint name omitted on obv. area

* هو الاول والآخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل rev. margin and

شي عليهم | ضرب بسجلماسة

N 1·2, Wt. 71·2

215

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within triple square.

الواحد الله
محمد رسول الله
القرآن كلام الله

Margin as on (211).

Rev. Area (as obv.) **الشکر لـلـه**

والـمنـة لـلـه

والـحـول والـقـوـة بـا لـلـه

Margin as on (197).

PL. V. AV 1·15, Wt. 70·1

216

Same as (215):

Varied.

AV 1·2, Wt. 64·9

217

Fás.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, **سـ فـ**

AV 1·2, Wt. 71·2

218

Same as (217):

Varied.

AV 1·25, Wt. 71·5

219

Marrákush.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, **كـشـ مـرا**

AV 1·2, Wt. 68·7

220

No mint.

Same as (215):

but no mint-name beneath obv. area.

AV 1·25, Wt. 71·7

221

Fás.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, س فا

and Rev. Area

الحمد لله

الشَّكْر لِلَّهِ

لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

A 1·2, Wt. 70·6

222

No mint.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الْمَلِك لِلَّهِ

وَالْحَمْد لِلَّهِ

وَالشَّكْر لِلَّهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ | صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ | لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ | مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Rev. Area (as obv.) العظمة لله

والقدرة لله

ولا قوة الا بالله

Margin (as obv.) والبِكْرِيَّمِ | اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ | لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ | الرَّحْمَنُ (الرحيم)

PL. V. A 1·2, Wt. 71·2

223

No mint.

Obv. Area as rev. area of (215).

Margin as obv. margin of (211).

Rev. Area same as obv. area.

Margin as rev. margin of (211).

(Barbarous.)

A 1·25, Wt. 68·4

224

No mint.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
 اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ | صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ | وَعَلَى الْأَهْلِ وَ|
 سَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا

Rev. Area (as obv.) الْمُلْكُ لِلَّهِ
 وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
 وَالشَّكْرُ لِلَّهِ

وَمَا النَّصْرُ | إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ | الْعَزِيزُ | الْحَكِيمُ | (Bank.)

Av. 9, Wt. 34.8

UNCERTAIN KING OF MAROCCO.

'ABD-EL-AZEEZ EL-MUSTANSIR.

G O L D.

225

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
اللهُ مُحَمَّدٌ
رَسُولُ اللهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ | صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى | سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ|
الله وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا

Rev. Area (as obv.) عبد الله المستنصر بالله عبد العزيز

ضريب بهمدينه | فاس حرسها | اللهم بهمنه | عن امر

Inscription of rev. begins on margin.

[Bank.]

Avg. Wt. 35.8

226

Mint obliterated.

Oby. Area, within triple square,

الحمد لله
المنة لله
لا قوة الا بالله

Margin (traces similar to 225).

Rev. Area as (225)

Margin | | | ضرب بمدينة

[Bank.]

A^r 1.15, Wt. 71.3

LATE KING OF CORDOVA.*

HAMDEEN IBN MOHAMMAD.

A.H. 538—541 = A.D. 1144—1147.†

GOLD.

227

Kurtubah, year 540.

الله لا إله
المنصور بالله أمير
المسلمين حمدلين بن
محمد بن حمدلين

Above, quaterfoil.

Margin محمد رسول الله ارسله الخ
(بالهindi for بالهدا)

الإمامان Rev. Area

— 6 —

— 1 —

مجمع المخطوطات

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار بقرطبة عام اربعين Margin
وخمس مائة

Pl. V. A' 1.0, Wt. 60.9

* The decay of the power of the Khaleefehs of Cordova was followed by the rise of a number of petty dynasties (*Catalogue*, vol. ii. pp. 29—42), such as the 'Abbádees and 'Ámirees, who divided the once united kingdom among them: these were swept away by the Murábi'een, but again on the fall of this dynasty various small principalities sprang up, of which that of the Benee Saad at Mursiyyah was the most enduring (*Cat.* ii. 43, 44). This Hamdeen ibn Mohammad, like his conqueror Ibn-Gháneeyeh, and his vassal Ibn-Wezeer, is an example of the petty kings of this second period of anarchy. When the Muwahhidz in their turn grew weak, a third birth of small dynasties took place, and to this latest time (the interval between the decline of the Muwahhidz and the Christian supremacy) belong the princes here next following, the Late Benee Hood and Ibn Ma'foodh, as well as the great house of the Benee Nasr of Granada (*Cat.* ii. 45—52).

[†] Hamdeen was ejected from Cordova in 539 by Seyf-ed-dawleh Ibn Hood, but recovered it again in 540; finally yielding it to Ibn Gháneeyeh in 541.

S I L V E R.

228

Kurṭubah, no year.

Obv.

اللَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 محمد رسول الله
 قرطبة

Rev.

بِاللَّهِ
 الْمُنْصُورُ
 أمير المسلمين محمد
 بن بن محمد

No margins.

R. 45, Wt. 15.1

229

Kurṭubah, no year.

Obv. as on (228):

Rev.

بِاللَّهِ
 الْمُنْصُورُ
 أمير المسلمين محمد
 بن بن محمد

PL. V. R. 45, Wt. 15.0

SEDDARÁY IBN WEZEER
 KING OF BADAJOZ.*

S I L V E R.

230

No mint or date.

Same as (229):

قرطبة ابن وزير instead of

PL. V. R. 45, Wt. 11.5

* This prince is described as independent lord of Badajoz, Beja, and Western Andalusia: but on this coin he clearly pays homage to Ibn-Hamdeen of Cordova. The date of the coin is nearly fixed, by this conjunction of names, to 540 *circ.* Ibn Wezer submitted in 541 to the Muwaḥḥids, and was appointed to a command in their army against the Christians.

• LATE BENEHOOD.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Mohammad ibn Yoosuf ibn Hood . . .	621?	1224
II.	Aboo-Bekr Mohammad El-Wáthik ibn Mohammad	635	1237
	[Interregnum]	636	1238
III.	Mohammad Behá-ed-dawleh ibn Hood . . .	638	1240
IV.	Mohammad ibn Abee-Jaafur . . .	660	1261
	El-Wáthik restored	660	1261
	Mursiye taken by the Christians . . .	668	1269

I.—MOHAMMAD.

SILVER

231

Ishbeeleeveyeh, no year.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
الْعَبَاسِيُّ أَمَامُ
الْأَمَةِ
أَشْلَانُ

Rev. المتوكّل على الله أمير المسلمين محمد بن يوسف اين هود

No margins.

Many points.

AR '65, Wt. 22·6

232

Same as (231):

Points varied.

(Twice-pierced.)

R·8, Wt. 25·5

233

Málakah, no year.

Same as (281): but beneath obv. مالقة

Points varied.

(Pierced.)

R. 7, Wt. 23·5

234

No mint or date.

Same as (281): but no mint beneath obv.

Points varied.

PL. V. R. 7, Wt. 23·9

II.—EL-WÁTHIK.

S I L V E R.

235

Sháṭibeh, no year.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 الْخَلِيفَةُ الْعَبَاسِيُّ
 امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Rev.

الْوَاثِقُ بِاللَّهِ
 الْمُعْتَصِرُ بِهِ امِيرُ
 الْمُسْلِمِينَ بْنُ امِيرِ
 الْمُسْلِمِينَ

شاطبة

Many points.

PL. V. R. 7, Wt. 23·5

236

No mint or date.

Obv. as on (285).

Rev.

الْوَاثِقُ بِاللَّهِ
 الْمُعْتَصِرُ بِهِ مُحَمَّدٌ
 وَلِيُّ عَمَادٍ
 الْمُسْلِمِينَ

(Twice pierced.)

R. 7, Wt. 23·8

KING OF NIEBLA.

IBN MAHFOODH.

S I L V E R.

S Q U A R E T Y P E .

237

No mint or date.

Obv., within double square,

الله ربنا
محمد رسولنا
المعباسى
امامنا

Rev. (as obv.) أمير الغرب
 المستعين بالله
 موسى بن محمد بن
 نصیر بن محفوظ
 (mosaï bin run together)

Many points.

P.L. V. AR '6, Wt. 25·0

238

Same.

(بن) transferred to last line of rev., before (نصير).

Points varied.

AR '55, Wt. 24·5

THE SHEREFFS OF MAROCCO.

FIRST DYNASTY (HASANEE).

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Mohammad Esh-Sheykh ibn El-Hasan	930	1524
II.	'Abd-Alláh ibn Mohammad	964	1556
III.	Mohammad (Es-Sawád?) ibn 'Abd-Alláh	982	1574
IV.	Aboo-Marwán 'Abd-El-Melik ibn Mohammad Esh-Sheykh	984	1576
V.	Abu-l'Abbás Ahmád El-Manṣoor ibn Ahmád ibn El-Hasan	986	1578
VI.	Sheykh, Aboo-Fáris, and Zeydán, rival sons of Ahmád	1012	1603
VII.	Zeydán ibn Ahmád	1016	1608
VIII.	Aboo-Marwán 'Abd-El-Melik ibn Zeydán.	1040	1630
IX.	El-Weleed ibn Zeydán	1045	1635
X.	Ahmád ibn 'Abd-El-Melik	1055	1645
		to 1065	1655

(Interval of anarchy and usurpation.)

SECOND DYNASTY (FILELEE).

I.	Er-Rasheed ibn Esh-Shereef ibn 'Alee	1074	1664
II.	Ismá'eel Es-Semeen ibn Esh-Shereef	1082	1672
III.	Ahmád Edh-Dhahabee ibn Ismá'eel	1139	1727
IV.	'Abd-Alláh ibn Ahmád	1141	1729
V.	Mohammad ibn 'Abd-Alláh	1171	1757
VI.	El-Yezeed ibn Mohammad	1203	1789
VII.	Hishám ibn Mohammad	1206	1792
VIII.	Suleymán ibn Mohammad	1209	1795
IX.	'Abd-Er-Rahmán ibn Hishám	1238	1822
X.	Mohammad ibn 'Abd-Er-Rahmán	1276	1859
XI.	Hasan ibn Mohammad	1290	1873

FIRST DYNASTY.

HASANEE SHEREFFS.

IV.—'ABD - EL - MELIK.

G O L D.

239

Marrákush, year [98]6?

Obv. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الرحيم عن امر عبده
الله . . . امير
المؤمنين

Rev. أبي مروان عبد
الملك بن محمد الشريف
الحسني ابيه الله
مراكش ٦ [٩٨]

A' 95, Wt. 577

V.—AHMAD EL-MANSOOR.

G O L D.

A. R O U N D T Y P E.

240

Marrákush, year 988 ?

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الإمام
 أبو العباس احمد
 المنصور؟

* انها يربى [الله ليذهب] عنكم [الرجس اهل البيت]
 Margin (Kur. xxxiii. 33.)

Rev. Area (as obv.),

ابن الإمام أبي عبد الله
 محمد الشيخ المهدى
 ابن الإمام القاسم

ضرب بحضره مر ثمانة وثمانين وتسعمائه (?)

Margin Various points and stars.

A 1·1, Wt. 70·2

241

Marrákush, year [9]99.

Obv. Area, as (240), but lowest line omitted.

Margin as on (240).

ابن يامر الله، و بامر الله، و با من اول من اول
 Rev. Area as (240), but beneath, and 1 of first
 omitted.

ضرب بحضره مراكش سنة تسع و تسعمائين و تسعة

Margin A 1·0, Wt. 72·2

242

Marrákush, year 1002.

Obv. as on (240), but lowest line of area المنشور بالله

Rev. Area

ابن الامام [بى] عبد
 الله محمد الش[يخ]
 المهدي ابن الامام
 القاصر باسم الله

Margin كش حاطها الله عام اثنين (sic) ضرب
 والف

AV 1·05, Wt. 69·0

243

ضرب بمراكش حاطها الله عام 1003، Marrákush, year 1003،
 ثلاثة والف

Same as (242).

PL. VI. AV 1·05, Wt. 66·7

244

ضرب بحضره مراكش طها (sic) الله عام 1003، Marrákush, year 1003،
 ثلاثة والف

Same as (242) :

much ornamented with annulets.

AV 1·05, Wt. 70·0

245

..... حضر[بر]ة سجلا[مسا]ة
 عام ا
 Sijilmáseh, year obliterated

Same as (242).

AV 1·15, Wt. 70·5

246

Marrákush, year xx3.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله أمير المؤمنين
 أبو العباس المنصور
 بالله

Margin as on (240).

Rev. Area

ابن الإمام الخليفة
 محمد الشیخ المهدی
 ابن الإمام القائم

Margin ضرب بحضور مراكش المحروسة سنة ثلاثة

A 1.05, Wt. 71.2

247

Mint and date illegible.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عن امر عبد الله
 المجاهد في سبيل الله
 أمير المؤمنين
 أبي العباس

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.)

احمد المنصور بالله
 ابن أمير المؤمنين
 ابي عبد الله محمد الشیخ
 الشريف الحسنی
 ایده الله

Margin illegible.

(Clipped.)

A 1.0, Wt. 58.7

B. SQUARE TYPE.

248

Marrákush, year 1002.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الإمام
 أبو العباس أحمد
 المنصور بالله
 أمير المؤمنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

انما يريد الله | ليذهب | عنكم الرجس | اهل البيت

ابن الإمام أبي عبد الله محمد الشیخ
 المهدى ابن الإمام
 القائم بامر الله
 الشريف الحسنی

ضرب بحضوره | مراكش | حاطها الله | عام اثنين (sic) والف

AV 1·1, Wt. 71·6

249

Marrákush, year 1003.

Same as (248):

اثنون instead of ثلاث

AV 1·15, Wt. 71·3

250

El-Ketáwá,* year 1004.

Same as (248):

ضرب بحضوره | الكتابة | حاطها الله | عام اربعة والف

PL. VI. AV 1·1, Wt. 70·5

* Also written الكتابة, El-Ketáweh: see nos. 256—258.

251

El-Ketáwá, year 1005.

Same as (248) :

ضرب ببلدة (?) | الكتاو . | حاطها الله
 but rev. margin | عاشر خمسة والـ

A 1·1, Wt. 70·7

252

Marrákush, year 1006.

Same as (248) :

but سـنة instead of اثـنـ

A 1·15, Wt. 69·2

253

El-Mohammedeyeh, year 100x:

Same as (248) :

ضرب بالـمـحمدـيـة | حـاطـهـا اللـهـ |
 but rev. margin | | والـ

A 1·1, Wt. 70·3

S I L V E R.

254

Marrákush, year [9]98.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

لـا إـلـهـ إـلـهـ
 مـحـمـدـ رـسـوـلـ اللـهـ
 الـأـمـرـ كـلـهـ لـلـهـ
 اـنـهـ يـرـيدـ اللـهـ أـلـخـ
 Margin

ابـوـ العـبـاسـ
 اـحـمـدـ الـمـنـصـورـ
 اـمـيرـ الـمـوـمـنـيـنـ

Margin ضـرـبـ بـحـضـرـ (sic) مـرـاكـشـ سـنةـ ثـمـانـةـ وـتـسـعـينـ (sic)

A 1·1, Wt. 110·5

VI^b.—ABOO-FÁRIS EL-WÁTHIK.

G O L D.

255

Marrákush, year 1015.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الإمام
 أبو فارس
 الواثق بالله
 أمير المؤمنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as (248).

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ابن الإمام أمير المؤمنين
 أبي العباس المنصور
 بن الإمامين الخليفيين
 أميرى المؤمنين
 الشريف النبوى

Margin (as obv.)

| خمسة عشر وalf |

AV 1·15, Wt. 70·1



VII.—ZEYDÁN.

G O L D.

256

El-Ketáweh, year 1018.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Tughrá of Zeydán

عز الله

Margin ائمہ يزيد الله الخ

Rev. Area (as obv.) الملك الناص[ا]ه[ر]

زيدان العاظم

ابن السلطان احمد

ابن السلطان محمد

Beneath, ornament.

Margin ضرب بالكتاوة عام ثمانية عشر والف

(Twice pierced.)

A 1.05, Wt. 70.4

257

El-Ketáweh, year 10x8.

Obv. Area, within double square,

عبد الله

الامام امير

المؤمنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | ببلدة | الكتا | وة

Rev. Area (as obv.) زيدان بن

احمد امير

المؤمنين

Margin (as obv.) عام| ثمانية | و | والـ

A 8, Wt. 19.8

258

El-Ketáweh, year 10x6.

Same as (257):

but obv. margin partly obliterated.

Rev. Area

زيدان ابن الا

مامين احمد

المنصور

Margin, | سـة | سـة | . . . ف

AV '85, Wt. 24.1

259

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square (outer one dotted).

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

عبد الله الامام

الناصر لدين الله

زيدان امير المؤمنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضـبـتـهـرـةـ | وـ . . .

Rev. Area, within double plain square,

ابن الامام احمد ابن الا

مام محمد الشیخ الا

مام القاهر بامر الله

الشريف الحسني

Margin (as obv.) | [انما يريد الله] | [يذهب عنكم الرجس]

| اهل البيت

AV 1°85, Wt. 54.9

260

Sijilmáseh, no year.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الإمام أبي (sic) المعا
 لى مولانا زيدان
 ابن الإمام أحمد

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب ببلد | سجلماس[ة] | حاطها | الله بهنه

Rev. Area (as obv.)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الإمام الناصر
 زيدان أمير المو
 منين ابن الإمام أحمد

Margin (as obv.) ضرب ببلد | سجلماس[ة] | حاطها | الله بهنه (

AV 1.1, Wt. 68.2

IX.—EL-WELEED.

S I L V E R.

261

Marrákush, year 1040.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الله الا
 الله الامر
 كله لله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بحضر (sic) | مرکش (sic) | حاطها الله | سنة اربعين وalf

Rev. Area (as obv.)	الخليلية المواليد امام الایمة
---------------------	-------------------------------------

انما ي يريد الله | ليذهب عنكم | الرجس | اهل البيت

Pl. VI. AR 1·05, Wt. 97.5

262

Mint and date obliterated

Obv. Area, within square,

الله لا إله إلا
الله محمد مصطفى
رسول الله مصطفى

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

.....|.....|.....| ضمـب

Margin illegible.

R.7. Wt. 13.5

X.—AHMAD IBN ABEE-MARWÁN.

GOLD.

263

Mint and date obliterated.

Oby. Area. within double circle.

ابن احمد السلطان ابو مروان (sic)

Beneath which, within small triple circle,

ابن
السلطان
زیدان

ضريب بحضور عام ويع Margin

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ابن السلطان

احمد

ابن السلطان

Beneath which, within small triple circle,

محمد

الشيخ

Margin obliterated.

PL. VI. A 1'1, Wt. 64·9

UNCERTAIN GOLD.

264

Mint obliterated, year 1061.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

الْإِمْرَأُ كُلُّهُ لِلَّهِ

لَا قُوَّةُ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

إِلَيْهِمَا (؟) غَيْرُ إِلَّا مِنَ اللَّهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (as obv.)

اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا وَمُحَمَّدُ

رَسُولُنَا وَالَّا

سَلَامٌ

Margin (as obv.) 1061 | عام | | ضرب بحضررة |

A 1'05, Wt. 42·6

SECOND DYNASTY.

FILELEE SHEREEF'S.

II.—ISMÁ'EEEL.

G O L D.

265.

Fás, year 1093.

Obv. Area, within circle,
 لا إله الا
 الله الامور
 كله لله

Margin ضرب بحضورة فاس حاطها الله عام ثلاثة وتسعين وalf,

Rev. Area (as obv.)
 الله حق
 ناصر الحق
 المبين

Margin بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وما تزفني الا بالله عليه
 توكلت واليه انيب

(Pierced.) (Kur. xi. 90.)

A.V. 9, Wt. 52'0*

266

Same :

Points varied.

A.V. 85, Wt. 53'0

* This is about the normal weight of Ismá'eel's deenárs: no. 268 is exceptionally heavy.

267

Fás, year 1095.

Same as (265):

ضرب بحضورة فاس حاطها الله سنة خمس
 but obv. margin, وتسعين والف

PL. VI. AV. 9

268

Miknáseh, year 1104.

Same as (265).

ضرب بحضورة مكناسة حاطها الله عام اربع وما[بة] والف

AV 12, Wt. 67.7

269

Fás, year 1108.

Same as (265):

ضرب [بحضرة] فاس حاطها [الله] عام شهانية
 but obv. margin, وماة والف

AV. 95

270

Fás, year 110x.

Same as (265):

ضرب بحضورة فاس حاطها
 but obv. margin,
 وماة والف

AV. 9

271

Miknáseh, year 1118.

Same as (265) :

ضرب بحضورة مكناسة حاطها الله عام ثمانية عشر
 but obv. margin, وماة والف

AV. 95

272

Miknáseh, year 113x.

Same as (265) :

ضرب بحضور مكناسة ة ثلاثة ومانة والف

AY-9

273

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (265):

inscription nearly effaced.



(Pierced in four places.)

AT-9

SILVER.

274

Ribát-el-Feth, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, as on (265).

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, ضمیر |

بر[با]ط | الفتح

Rev. Area (as obv.) الله

حُقْ نَاصِر

Margin (as obv.) | ضرب برباط [الفتاوح]

B.7 Wt. 11.8

275

Miknáseh (?), year obliterated.

Same as (274).

but obv. margin, . . . | بحضور مكتasse(?) | عام؟ . . .

and rev. margin, | | بحضرة | ضرب

(Pierced.)

B. 75 Wt. 13.8

276

Miknáseh (?), year obliterated.

Same as (274):

but obv. margin, | (sic) مَكَّةُ أَسْمَاءٍ | | . . .
 and rev. margin obscure.

AR .75, Wt. 14·2



IV.—'ABD-ALLÁH.

G O L D.

277

Mint obliterated, year 1141.

Same as (265):

but obv. margin, الله (؟) عَامِ احْمَدٍ
 وَارْبَعِينَ وَمَائَةٌ وَ[ا][ف]

AV .9, Wt. 53·4



V.—MOHAMMAD.

G O L D.

278

Marrákush, year 1200.

Obv., within circle surrounded by dots,

صَرْب
بِهِرَاكْش
 1200

Rev. (as obv.)

وَالْذِي يَنْهَا
يَكْتُزُونَ الظَّهَبَ
 وَالْفَضَّةَ [ا]

PL. VI. AV .85, Wt. 29·2

279

Same as (278):

Points varied.

Ar. 8, Wt. 28·2

S I L V E R.

280

Miknáseh, year 1180.

Obv. and Rev.

ض رب

مكناسه

عام

1180

Ar. 95, Wt. 42·8

281

Miknáseh, year 1181.

Obv. and Rev.

ض رب

مكناسه

عام

1181

Ar. 95

282

Marrákush, year 1184.

Obv. and Rev.

ض رب

مراکش

عام

1184

Ar. 9

283

Miknáseh, year 1186.

Obv. and Rev.

ض رب

بمكناسه

عام

1186

Ar. 9

284

Miknáseh, year 1188.

Obv. and Rev.

ضرب
مكناسه
عام

١١٨٨

R. 95

285

Fás, year 1184.

Obv.

ضرب
بفاس

Rev.

عام
1184

R. 9

286

Miknáseh, year 1184.

Obv.

ضرب
بمكناسه

Rev.

عام
1184

R. 9

287

Ten-dirhem piece.

Marrákush, year 1186.

Obv.

ضرب
بمراكش
عام
1186

Rev.

عشرة
دراهيم
(?)

R. 1·65, Wt. 443·0

288

Similar to (287).

R. 1·65

289

No mint, year 1187.

Obv.

احمداحمد

Rev.

عام

1187

Pl. VI. R. 95

290—292

Same as (289) :

Varied.

R. 8

R. 9

R. 85

293

Same as (289) :

but سلسل instead of عام; and obv. inser. in Koofee character.

R. 9

294, 295

No mint, year 1188.

Obv.

احمداحمد

Rev.

عام

1188

R. 95

R. 9

296, 297

Ribát-el-Feth, year 1189.

Obv.

ضرببربرياتالفتحاحمداحمد

1189

R. 1·4, Wt. 423·5

R. 9, Wt. 107·5

298, 299

Teṭwán, year 1189.

Obv.

ضرب

تطوان

Rev.

عام

1189

R. .95, Wt. 44.0

R. .9, Wt. 44.5

300, 301

Marrákush, year 1190.

Obv.

ضرب

بمراكش

Rev.

أحد

أحد

1190

R. 1.2

R. 1.15

302

Ribáṭ-el-Feth, year 1191.

Obv.

ضرب

برباط

الفتن

Rev.

أحد

أحد

1191

R. 1.15

303

Miknáséh, year 1191.

Obv.

مكناشة

عام

1191

Rev.

أحد

أحد

R. .65, Wt. 11.0

304

Marrákush, year 1194.

Obv.

بِمَرَاكُش

1194

Rev.

أَحَد**أَحَد**

R. 95

305, 306

Tetwán, year 1195.

Obv.

وَالْذِي
يَنْزَعُونَ
الْذَّهَبَوَالْفَضْلَةَ وَلَا يَنْفَقُونَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِفَذُوقُوامَا كَانُوكُمْ تَكْنُزُونَضُرُبَ بَتَطْوَانٍ

عام

(Kur. ix. 34, 35.) Pl. VI. R. 1·55, Wt. 435·0

R. 1·35

307

Tetwán, year 1195.

Obv.

وَالْذِي
يَكْنُزُونَ
الْذَّهَبَ

والفضة

Rev. as on (305), without عام

R. 8

308

Marrákush, year 1195.

Obv.

وَالَّذِينَ
يَكْنُزُونَ
الْذَّهَبَ

والفضة

Rev.

(sic) فـذوقـو

ما كـنـتـر تـكـنـزـونمـراـكـش

1195

AR .9

309, 310

Tetwán, year 1196.

Obv.

تطوان

1196

Rev.

احـمـد

احـمـد

AR .95

AR .95

VI.—E L - Y E Z E E D.

G O L D.

311

Tetwán, year obscure.

Obv.

ضـرب

(sic) طـفـون

[ع] اـمـرـمـد

Rev.

مـحـمـد

الـيـزـيد

AR .65, Wt. 12·6

312

Mint obscure*, year 1202?

Obv.

مـحـمـدالـيـزـيدعـامـ[1] 20 بـ

Rev.

الـلـاـمـهحقـناـصـرالـحقـصـرـ.لـصـسـ (?)

PL. VI. AR .75, Wt. 26·2

* Probably تـطـوان Tetwán.

S I L V E R.

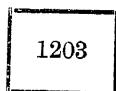
313

Fás, 1203.

Obv.

خ رب بحضرت (sic) ف اس

Rev.



R 9, Wt. 12.2

314

Tetwán, year 1204.

Obj.

1204

Rey,

الله
حق ناصر
الحق
تطون (sic)

R. 85

VII.—HISHÁM.

G O L D.

315

Ribát-el-Feth, year 1209.

Obv., within octogram. b(—),

الفتح

Rev., within octogram enclosed in eightfoil.

عـلـم

1209

VIII.—SULEYMAN. •

G O L D.

316

Fás, year 1214.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1214

AR .65, Wt. 51.7

317

Fás, year 1216.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1216

PL. VI. AR .7

318

Fás, year 1217.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1217

AR .65

319

Fás, year 1218.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1218

AR .65

S I L V E R.

320

Marrákush, year 1211.

Obv. and rev.,

ضرب

بمراكش

عام

1211

AR 1.0, Wt. 29.5

321

Fás, year 1211.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب

بحضرت

فاس

Rev. [عام]

1211

R. 8

322

Fás, year 1213.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب

بحضرت

فاس

عام

1213

R. 8

323

Fás, year 1218.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب

بحضرت

فاس

عام

1218

R. 85

324

Fás, year 1221.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب

بحضرت

فاس

عام

1221

R. 8

C O P P E R.

325

Es-Suweyr, year 1230.

Obv.

باليصوير

1230

Rev.



A. 9

I X.—'ABD - ER - RAHMÁN.

G O L D.

326*

Fás, year 1241.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورة فاس عام 1241

A. 7, Wt. 53⁷

327

Fás, year 1244.

ضرب بحضورة فاس عام 1244 (as 326)

A. 7

328

Fás, year 1248.

ضرب بحضورة فاس عام 1248 (as 326)

PL. VI. A. 7

329

Same as (328) :

omitting ضرب on both sides.

A. 55

330

Fás, year 1249.

ضرب بحضورة فاس عام 1249 (as 326)

A. 7

* On the first two coins of 'Abd-Er-Rahmán it is impossible to distinguish whether سُلَيْمَان is written, as on the coins of Suleymán, or سُلَيْمَان as on 328 etc.

331

Fás, year 1250.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1250 عام فاس بحضوره ضرب

AN 65

332

Fás, year 1251.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1251 عام فاس بحضوره ضرب

AN 65

333

Similar.

Points varied.

AN 65

334

Fás, year 1259.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1259 عام فاس بحضوره ضرب

AN 65

C O P P E R.

335

Marrákush, year 1242.

Obv.

مراڭش

1242

Rev.



AE 8

336

No mint, year 1251.

Obv.

1251

Rev.



AE 8

Q

337

No mint, year 1252.

Obv.

1252

Rev.



AE .8

338

No mint, year 1256.

Obv.

1256

Rev.



AE .75

339, 340

Tetwán, year 1271.

Obv.

تطوان

1271

Rev.

AE .8
AE .7

341

No mint, year 1273.

Obv.

1273

Rev.



AE .7

X.—MOHAMMAD.

COPPER.

342

Fás, year 1284.

Obv.

—•—
1284

Rev.



AE 7

343

Fás, year 1288.

Obv.

—•—
1288

Rev.



AE 11

344

Fás, year 1290

Obv.

(sic)

1290

Rev.



AE 11

UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

345

Marrákush, year obliterated.

Obv., within circle,

....

Rev., within circle,

ضرب

....

R. 85, Wt. 26.7

346

Marrákush, year obliterated.

Obv.

Rev.

....

R. 6, Wt. 10.6

UNINSCRIBED COPPER.

347, 348.

Hexagram on obv. and rev.

AE 1.15

AH 9

349

Obv. Hexagram, surrounded by dots and an ornamented border; and a large boss in centre.

Rev.



Around, ornamented border.

AE 1.4

350

Similar:

No borders or dots.

AE .7

COIN OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

G O L D.

351

Madrid, year 1201.

Obv.

ضُرْبٌ

بِمَدْرِيدٍ

Rev.

عَامٌ

1201

PL. VI. A.V 1·0, Wt. 257·3

'ABD-EL-KÁDIR.

A.H. 1249—1263 = A.D. 1833—1847.

S I L V E R.

352

Tákidemt, year 1254.*

Obv.

الله

حَسَبْنَا

وَنَعَمْ

الوَكِيل

(Kur. iii. 167.)

Rev.

ضُرْبٌ فِي

تَاقَدْمَت

١٢٥٤

AR .55, Wt. 8·4

* Began March 1838.

UNCERTAIN SILVER.

353

Obv.

الله

الحمد

حسبنا

الله

Rev.

ربنا

ونعم الو

كيل

R. 7, Wt. 13·0

354, 355

Similar:

Inscriptions differently arranged.

R. 7, Wt. 13·7

R. 8, Wt. 15·7

AMEER OF EAST AFRICA.*

SILVER.

356

El-Harar, year 1248.

Obv.

صراب

الهرار

Rev.

(؟) رسمه بنا

١٢٤٨

R. 5, Wt. 9·5

* See R. F. BURTON, *First Footsteps in East Africa*, p. 335.

DYNASTIES OF THE YEMEN.

BENEEL SULEYH.*

Kings of San'a.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Aboo-Kámil 'Alee ibn Mohámmad ibn Suleyh	452	1060
II. El-Mukarram Ahmád ibn 'Alee	473	1080
III. Sabá Aboo-Humeyr ibn Ahmád ibn El- Muqhaffar ibn 'Alee	484	1091
to 495	1102	

I. 'ALEE IBN MOHAMMAD.

G O L D.

357†

'Aden, year 4xx.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 عَلَىٰ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ ضُرُبَ هَذَا الدِّينَارُ الْكَسِيَّةُ عَدْنٌ (sic) سَنَةٌ . . .
 (sic) وَارْبَعٌ (sic)

Rev. Area (as obv.),

الشَّابِ الْأَمِيرِ
 سَيِّفُ الْإِمَامِ
 عَلَىٰ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ

الإِمَامُ مُعَدُّ أَبُو تَمِيمَ الْمُسْتَنْصَرِ بِاللهِ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Margin (sic) PL. VII. A (base) '8, Wt. 26·1

* For an account of this dynasty, see Introduction.

† This coin would be mainly illegible, but for the existence of a duplicate in Col. W. F. Prideaux's possession, from a cast of which, compared with the coin in the British Museum, the description here given is derived.

BENEÉ ZUREY'.*

Kings of' Aden.

I. Zurey' ibn El-'Abbás ibn El-	joint kings, A.H. Mukarram † . . .	circ. 508	A.D.
I. Mes'ood ibn El-Mukarram			1114
II. Aboo-Sa'ood ibn Zurey' .	joint kings. II. Aboo-Ghárát ibn Mes'ood		
III. Mohámmad ibn Abee-Ghárát.			
IV. 'Alee ibn Abee-Ghárát.			
V. Sabá ibn Abee-Sa'ood.			
VI. El-Aghurr 'Alee ibn Sabá . . .		523	1128
VII. El-Moadhdham Mohámmad ibn Sabá.			
VIII. 'Imráñ ibn El-Mo'adhdham . . .		548	1153
	to	560‡	1165

VIII. 'IMRÁÑ IBN MOHAMMAD.

G O L D.

358

'Aden, year 556.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 عَلَيْهِ وَلِيُّ الْلَّهِ

Margin بِسْمِ اللَّهِ صَرِبَ بَعْدَ سَنَةِ سِتٍّ وَّ خَمْسِينَ
 وَ خَمْسَانَةِ الْمَكْرُومَيَّةِ (or) الْمَظْفَرِيَّةِ

• Rev. Area, within double circle,

أَوَحَدَ مَلَكَ
 الزَّمْنِ مَلَكَ الْعَرَبِ
 وَالْحَمْرَاءِ
 ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ

Margin illegible.

PL. VII. N° 9, Wt. 35.9

* On the history of the Beneé Zurey', see Introduction.

† Not El-Mukarram of the Beneé Suleyh, but another of the same title.

‡ On the difficulty concerning the date of 'Imráñ's death and the end of the dynasty, see Introduction.

BENEE RASOOL.**Turkuman Kings of the Yemen.*

	A.H.	A.D.
I. El-Manṣoor 'Omar ibn 'Alee † . . .	626	1229
II. El-Mudhaffar Yoosuf ibn 'Omar . . .	647	1249
III. El-Ashraf 'Omar ibn Yoosuf . . .	694	1295
IV. El-Muäyyad Dáwood ibn Yoosuf . . .	696	1297
V. El-Mujáhid 'Alee ibn Dáwood . . .	721	1321
VI. El-Afdal El-'Abbás ibn 'Alee . . .	764	1363
VII. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn El-'Abbás . . .	778	1376
VIII. En-Násir Aḥmad ibn Ismá'eel . . .	803	1400
IX. El-Manṣoor 'Abd-Allah ibn Aḥmad . . .	829	1426
X. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn Aḥmad . . .	830	1427
XI. Elh-Dháhir Yáḥyá ibn Ismá'eel (VII.) .	831	1428
XII. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn Yáḥyá . . .	842	1438
XIII. El-Mudhaffar Yoosuf ibn 'Omar ibn Ismá'eel (X.)	845	1441
XIV. El-Muäyyad El-Hoseyn	855	1451
[Usurpers: El-Mufaddal Mohammad, 846 En-Násir 'Abd-Allah . . . 846 El-Mes'ood ibn El-Ashraf 854-8]		
Conquest by Benee Táhir	858	1454

* For an account of this dynasty, see Introduction.

† 'Alee ibn Rasool was Governor of Mekkeh for the Ayyoobee king of Arabia, El-Mes'ood, in 619 and 620.

BENEERASOOL.

IV. EL-MUAYYAD DAWOOD.

G O L D.

359

'Aden, year 718.

• Obv. Area, within triple square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
 [بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ] [إِلَّا] يَمِّةُ الرَّاشِدُونَ (?) | أَبُو يَكْرَ وَعِمْرَ
 | وَعَمِّنْ وَعَلَى

• Rev. Area (as obv.) السُّلْطَانُ الْمُلَكُ
 الْمُؤْمِنُ هَزِيرُ
 الدِّينُ دَاؤُ بْنُ

Margin (as obv.) الْمُظْفَرُ | الْمُسْتَحْصَمُ بِاللَّهِ | امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ | نَسْنَةُ ثَمَانِ عَشْرَ وَسِبْعَمَانَةَ

(Pierced.)

PL. VII. AV 1:15, Wt. 58.0

V. EL-MUJÁHID 'ALEE.

G O L D.

360

'Aden, year 739.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
لا إله إلا الله
وحيده لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله
صلى الله عليه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
ابو بكر عمر عثمان | على ليظهره على | الدين كله الامرى | بقى
الله عزمه

Rev. Area (as obv.)

السلطان الملك
المجاهد سيف الاسلام
ابو الحسن على
بن الملك المويد
داود بن يوسف

الامام المستعصم (?) | بالله امير المؤمنين ()
ضرب بعدن سنة | تسع ثلثين سبعمائة

IMÁMS OF THE YEMEN.

BENEE-R-RASEE.

IMÁMS OF SAADEH.*

I.—EL-HÁDEE.

S I L V E R.

361

Mint and date obscure.

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 الْهَادِيُّ إِلَى الْحَقِّ
 امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Margin obscure.

Rev. Area

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
 اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَلِدْ
 وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ
 لَّهُ كَفُواً أَحَدٌ

(Kur. cxii.)

Margin obscure.

(Twice pierced.)

PL. VII. AR. 85, Wt. 24.2

362

Saadéh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
 اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ
 لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ صَرْبُ هَذَا الدِّرْهَمِ بِصَعْدَةٍ

* Our knowledge of even the bare names of the Imáms of the Yemen is extremely incomplete. Ibn-ed-Deyba' and Ibn Khaldoon place one El-Hádeé as the first of the line, and this is probably the Imám whose name occurs on the following coins, nos. 361, 2. The earlier Imáms held their court at Saadéh: then they occupied San'a; and finally retired to Kaukebán, when the new line of Imáms established itself at San'a. See Introduction.

Rev. Area

السادى ا
لى الحق امير
المومنين

Margin obscure.

(Twice pierced.)

PL. VII. AR '6, Wt. 5·6

II.—ER-RÁDEE.*

S I L V E R.

363

Mint and date obscure.

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
الرَّاضِيٌ بِسَيْفِ اللَّهِ
امير المؤمنين

Margin obscure (same as 361).

Rev. Area as on (361).

Margin obscure.

(Thrice pierced.)

PL. VII. AR '9, Wt. 30·0

* I presume this Imám, at M. Tiesenhausen's suggestion, to be identical with the Second Imám of the Benee-r-Rasee, whom the historians call El-Murtadá.

AHMAD IBN EL-HOSEYN
EL-MAHDEE.*

SILVER.

364

San'á, year 648.

Obl. Area, within quatrefoil inclosed in square,

لا إله إلا

الله محمد وس

ل الله عليه و

الله إلى

In segments between square and outer circle,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ حَمِيرٌ ضُرُبٌ | بِصَنْعِهِ سَنَةٌ

ثمان | وار | بعين | ستمة In corners of square,

Rev. Area (as obs.)

السمعي لدين

الله اميو السوه

منیں

In segments (as obv.),

حمد ابن | الحسين ابن | القاسم | ابن رسول

In corners of square, علیه | اللہ | صلی | اللہ

PL. VII.

Pl. VII. A.R. 9, Wt. 28.2

* El-Khazrajee mentions in his History of the Benee Rasool (MS. India Office) an Imám of Ṣan'a, Ahmad ibn El-Hoseyn El-Kásimee, who played an important part in the events of the Yemen in the seventh century of the Flight; and his reign appears to have lasted from 646 to 656. See also Ibn-Khaldoon's Ta-reekh, ed. Boulak, iv. 111, where this Ahmad is stated to have belonged to the Benee-r-Rasee.

IMÁMS OF SANÁ.

(New line.)

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Kásim El-Kheyr	1040	1630
II.	El-Mutawekkil Ismá'el	1048	1638
III.	El-Mejeed Mohámmad	1069	1658
IV.	El-Mahdee Aḥmad	1086	1675
V.	El-Hádee Mohámmad	1093	1682
VI.	El-Mahdee Mohámmad	1095	1684
VII.	En-Násir Mohámmad	1126	1714
VIII.	El-Mutawekkil Kásim	1128	1716
IX.	El-Manṣoor El-Hoseyn	1139	1726
X.	El-Hádee (or Mejeed) Mohámmad ibn Ishák	1139	1726
	El-Manṣoor (restored)	1140	1727
XI.	El-Mahdee El-'Abbás	1160	1747
XII.	El-Manṣoor	circ.	1190 1776



IMÁMS OF SANÁ.

V.—EL-HADEE.*

S I L V E R.

365

Akşará, year 1100.

Obv.

عز [الله]
الصادى
لدين الله

Rev.

عز نصره
ضربي
اکھرا فی
١١٠

Pl. VII. R. '85, Wt. 15·2 g.

IV. or VI.—EL-MAHDEE.†

S I L V E R.

366

No mint or date.

Obv.

عز [مبر]
المؤمنين
الله
المهدى
لدين

Rev. Around,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

In centre,

الله

R. '85, Wt. 69·5

* Niebuhr makes El-Hádée reign from 1094-6: this coin prolongs his reign to at least 1100.

† The following coin, no. 366, may have been struck by El-Mahdee Ahmad, the Fourth Imám, or El-Mahdee Mohammad, the Sixth. It is so unlike the certain issues of the Eleventh Imám, El-Mahdee El-'Abbás, that it may be taken for granted it was not struck by him. No. 367 of course belongs to the Sixth Imám; no. 368 is doubtful.

367

No mint, year 1112.

Obv., within hexagram, لمد

Outside, at left, ي at right.

Rev., within hexagram, الله

١١١٢

Outside, at left, بن د, at right.

PL. VII. AR .55, Wt. 7.7

368

Ta'izz, year uncertain.

Obv.

السميدى

لديان

Rev.

الله

تعز

لو الو (?)

AR .7, Wt. 23.8

IX.—EL-MANSOOR.

S I L V E R.

369

San'a, year 1150 ?

Obv., within ornamented border, و المنصو

Rev.

المنصو

امير

منين

ضر صنعا

بت

١١٥.

PL. VII. AR .6, Wt. 18.3

370—372

Similar :

but date obliterated.

AR .6, Wt. 18.7

AR .6, Wt. 16.5

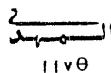
XI.—EL-MAHDEE EL-'ABBÁS.

SILVER.

373

No mint, year 1175.

Obv., within ornamented border,



Rev.

الْمَهْدَى
اميير
منيسين

PL. VII. AR '7, Wt. 18·5

374

San'á, year 1175.

Obv. as on (373).

Rev.

الْمَهْدَى
اميير
منيسين
ضر صنعا
بت

AR '75, Wt. 16·8

375

San'á, year 1175.

Obv.

الْمَهْدَى

Rev.

ضر
تن
صنعا

11vθ

AR '5, Wt. 8·2

376

San'á, year 1177.

Obv.

11vv

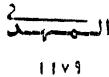
Rev. as on (374).

AR '6, Wt. 17·7

377

San'á, year 1179.

Obv.



Rev. as on (374).

AR '6, Wt. 12·5

378

San'á, year 1181.

Obv.



Rev. as on (374).

AR '7, Wt. 13·3

379

Similar:

date obliterated.

AR '65, Wt. 13·9

380

Similar to (375):

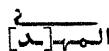
date obliterated.

AR '5, Wt. 7·2

381

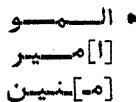
No mint or date.

Obv.



Borders varied from previous borders.

Rev.



AR '4, Wt. 3·8

386

Similar to (385) :

date i.r., 120x.

PL. VII. AR .35, Wt. 3·3

387

Similar :

date obliterated.

AR .35, Wt. 3·1

U N C E R T A I N.

SILVER.

388

San'á, no year.

Obv.

الله

العربي

الله

Rev.

[و]

المنصو

ضر صنعا

بت

PL. VII. AR .6, Wt. 14·2

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478	"	"	"	Aboo-Bekr	2	2
486	"	Aghmát	"	Yoosuf	4, 5	3, 4
489	"	"	"		6	4
490	"	"	"		7	4
491	"	Med. Marrákush	"		8	4
492	"	Med. Kurfubah	"		9	5
501	"	Aghmát	"	'Alee	10	5
"?	"	Mursiveh	"		11	6
505	"	Med. Fás	"		12	6
506	"	Mursiyeh	"		13	6
508	"	El-Mereeyeh	"		14	7
510	"	Med. El-Mereeyeh	"		15	7
511	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"		16	7
"	"	Aghmát	"		17	8
515	"	Tilimsán	"		18	8
"	"	Aghranáṭah	"		19	8
"	"	Aghmát	"		20	9
516	"	Aghranáṭah	"		21	9
517	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"		22	9
518	"	"	"		23	9
519	"	"	"		24, 25	10
"	"	El-Mereeyeh	"		26	10
520	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"		27	10
"	"	El-Mereeyeh	"		28	10
521	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"		29	11
522	"	"	"		30	11
"	"	El-Mereeyeh	"		31	11
"	"	Aghranáṭah	"		32	12
523	"	"	"		33	12
"	"	El-Mereeyeh	"		34	13
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"	"	Nool-Lamṭah	"	"	41	15
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535	"	Med. Tilimsán	"	"	43	16
"	"	El-Mereeyeh	"	"	44	16
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556	"	'Aden	Imám of Yemen	El-Mahdee	364	128
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1004	"	El-Ketáwá	"	"	251	92
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1015	"	"	"	Aboo-Fáris	255	93
1018	"	El-Ketáweh	"	Zeydán	256	94
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1036	"	"	"	"	258	95
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1108	"	Fás	"	"	269	100
1112	AR	No mint	Imáms of Şan'á	El-Mahdee	367	131
1118	AN	Miknáseh	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'eel	271	100
1141	"	"	"	'Abd-Alláh	277	102
1150?	AR	Şan'á	Imáms of Şan'á	El-Manṣoor	369	131
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1194	"	Marrákush	" "	"	303	106
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1205	AV	"?	" "	"	314	109
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1211	AR	Marrákush	" "	Suleymán	315	109
"	"	Fás	" "	"	320	110
1213	"	"	" "	"	321	111
1214	AV	"	" "	"	322	111
1216	"	"	" "	"	316	110
1217	"	"	" "	"	317	110
1218	"	"	" "	"	318	110
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1259	"	Fás	Filelee Shereefs	'Abd-Er-Rahmán	334	113
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	"	518	"	"	23	9
	"	519	"	"	24, 25	10
	"	520	"	"	27	10
	"	521	"	"	29	11
	"	522	"	"	30	11
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	"	490	"	'Alee	7	4
	"	501	"	"	10	5
	"	511	"	"	17	8
	"	515	"	"	20	9
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"	1191	"	"	"	302	106
"	1209	"	"	Hishám	315	109
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T A B L E
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES	MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
3.5		95
3.	19	90
2.5	18	85
2.	17	80
2.	16	75
2.	15	70
2.	14	65
2.	13	60
1.5	12	55
1.	11	50
1.	10	45
1.	9	40
1.	8	35
1.	7	30
1.	6	25
1.	5	20
1.	4	15
1.	3	10
1.	2	5
1.	1	

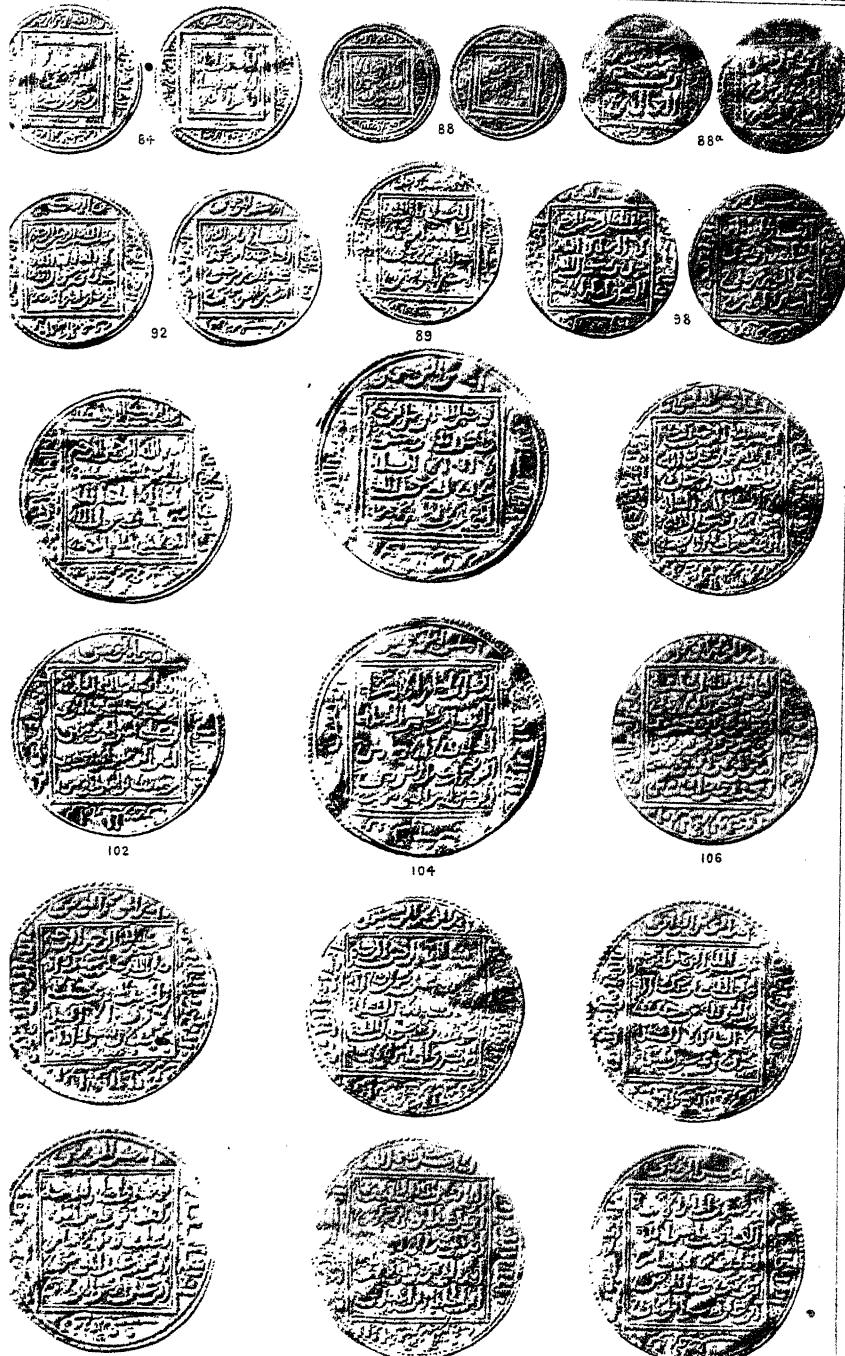
T A B L E
OF THE
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	.064	41	2.656	81	5.248	121	7.840
2	.129	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
3	.194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4	.259	44	2.850	84	5.442	124	8.035
5	.324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
6	.388	46	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	.453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	.518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	.583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	.648	50	3.240	90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8.488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	.842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	.907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	.972	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8.747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1.231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9.072
21	1.360	61	3.952	101	6.544	141	9.136
22	1.425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9.200
23	1.490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9.265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	6.739	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9.460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7.063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9.720
31	2.008	71	4.600	111	7.192	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	7.257	152	9.848
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	7.322	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7.387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7.452	155	10.044
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	7.516	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7.581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7.646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7.711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5.184	120	7.776	160	10.368

T A B L E
OF THE
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00







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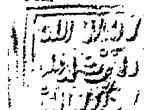
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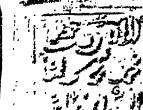
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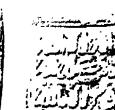
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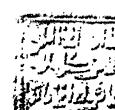
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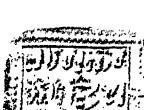
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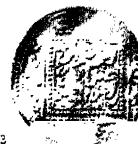
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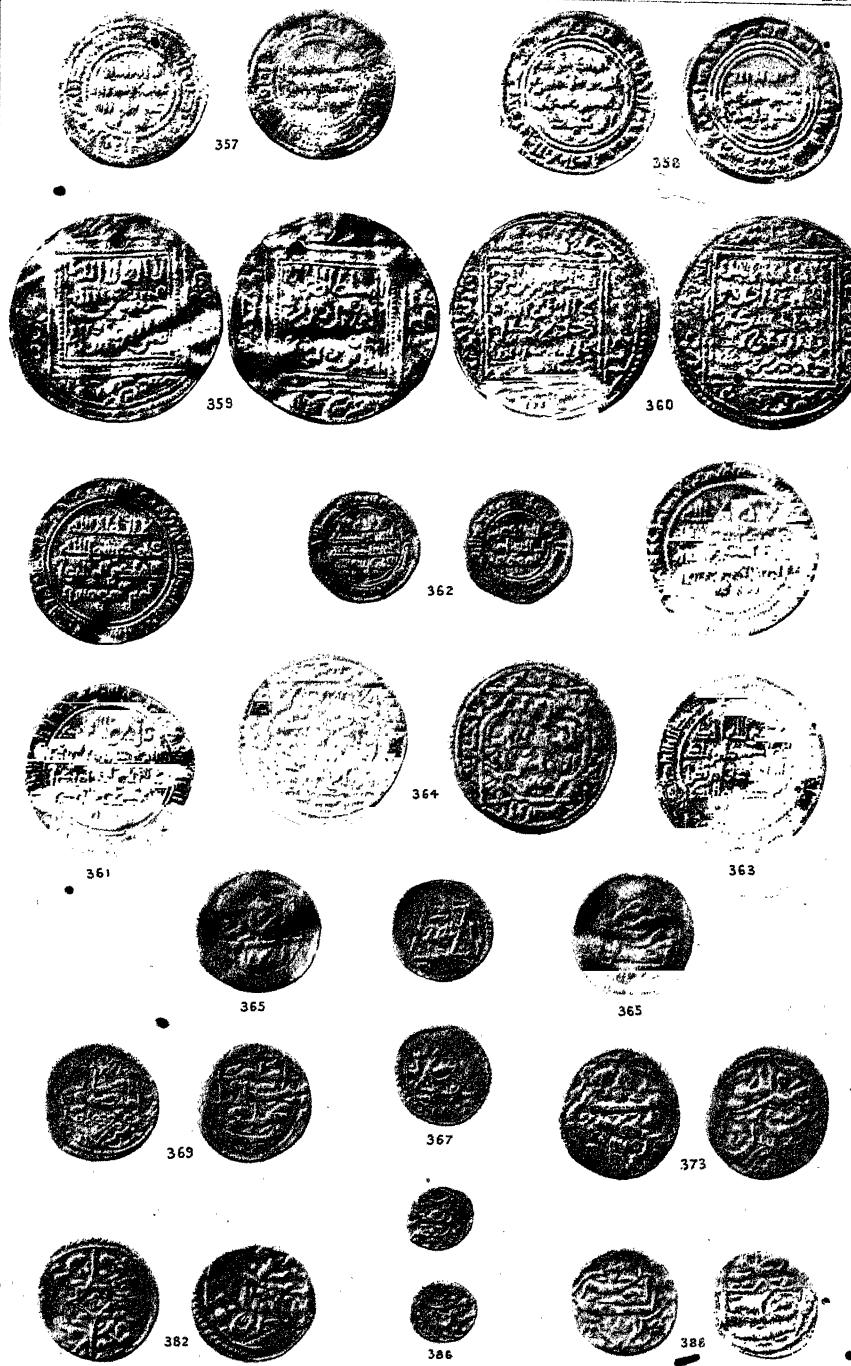


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